TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.
R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.
Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,374—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SULTAN," 2,735 tons, Capt. R. COLLIN, sails

August, 1888, positively. Has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers.—Apply

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 18th July, 1888. Owners.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

THE RULES OF RACING.
TOGETHER
WITH RULES RELATING TO LOTTERIES,
BETTING, &c.,
TO COME INTO OPERATION ON 1ST AUGUST, 1888
CLOTH, Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR
WILL BE PUBLISHED
ON 2nd AUGUST AND ON THE FOLLOWING ALTERNATE THURSDAYS.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 12.
ADVERTISEMENTS RELATING TO RACE HORSES, EMPLOYMENT, ACCOMMODATION, AND ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH RACING WILL BE ADMITTED.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and
Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 5th August, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	..1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	..2nd class	,, 10
Do.	..Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSALA.

A GOOD "VIRGIN" WINE, of agreeable Sherry character, specially selected from the best Sicilian Vineyards.

Per doz.—Rs. 18-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

MADEIRA.

A FINE OLD "LONDON PARTICULAR" Brand, imported through a reliable channel from the Island of Madeira. Its flavour and aroma fully developed, being improved by the East Indian Trip.

Per doz.—Rs. 33.

TREACHER & Co., Limited

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have been induced by the good reception accorded to their last consignment of the above Wines to re-stock some of the brands that are most suitable for this market, and to assure their Clientele that the present holdings are of exceptionally fine quality.

HERMITAGE.—A Full-bodied Wine, suitable for Invalids, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 21 ; per doz. pints, Rs. 11-8.

REISLING.—A Hock, with good bouquet and flavour, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 19 ; per doz. pints, Rs. 10.

GOULBORN HOCK.—A Fair Wine, with good bouquet, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 17 ; per doz. pints, Rs. 9-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums ; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.
A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT.

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears, and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2. AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONODON E.C. Wholesale Agents : TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

GEM AIR GUNS.

IN ALL Departments Treacher and Company Limited's first aim is to offer only such Goods as will be found reliable and really of good value. They, therefore, beg to place before the Public the following Guns, which will be found of the most utility and value :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
No. 1 Gun	31 0	No. 3 Gun	45 0
Slugs, per Thousand	1 8	Slugs, per Thousand	2 4
Darts, per doz..	1 8	Darts, per doz.	1 12

Spare Springs to suit each size, each... ... ... Re. 1-8.
Ball Targets for practice, each ... . Rs. 8-8.

INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.
Magazine and other Guns stocked.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer : whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

	Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.		Bottles. Per doz.	½ bottles. Per doz.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son......	6 12	4 12	Canterbury Ale	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone..................	6 4	4 4	Pilsener Beer	6 0	4 0
Guiness's Dublin Stout, Foster's ...	6 12	4 12	Sparkling Devonshire Cider	8 0	5 8
Do. do. Burk's......	6 12	4 12			

Bass's Pale Ale in Kilderkins .... each Rs. 34.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5 0

(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs.	5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens	,,	3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

		Rs. a.	
India Gauze		15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from	24 0	,,
Summer Merino	,,	27 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from	39 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from	45 0	,,
Lace Balbriggan	,,	24 0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

		Rs. a.	
India Gauze Pants	from	16 8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from	36 0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats	from	39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from	42 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from	42 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool	,,	48 0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from	27 0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot or Pin, from 12 ans. each.

THE FOUR—IN—HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅓ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB

SMOKING CONCERT.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 P. M.

Members with their friends are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWE'S TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON'S TEAS can only be obtained from them.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents for Col. A. D. Hawes, Comdt., 4th Pun. Infy.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that persons claiming to be creditors of VELLJI NARRONJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, are required to send to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Rampart Row, particulars of their respective claims within a FORTNIGHT from the date hereof.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1888.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st August, 1888, our rates of Insurance will be as under :—

	Per cent per annum
For Prince's Dock Warehouses	2 as. nett.
For Local Risks (exclusive of Cotton Mills and Presses)	2 as. nett and upwards.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents NORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR. SOCIETY.
„ PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE.
„ LANCASHIRE INSURANCE.
„ FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE BATLIWALA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Tardeo Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, the land being registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 357, new No. 13,871, and Municipal No. 3730-89, and containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the property of Liladhur Hurridas, on the west Tardeo Road, on the north the property of Mithibai Jamsedjee Parukh, and on south the property of Adumjee Peerbhoy.

All persons having any claims thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Sobhagchund Dowlutchund and Co., at their office No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1888.

સોભાગચંદ દોલતચંદની કું.
i. e., SOBHAGCHUND DOWLUTCHUND & Co.

A NEW AND CHARMIMG PERFUME !!

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S
"BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS"
IS
A Dainty Perfume,
A Delicious Perfume,
A Delicate Perfume,
A Definite Perfume,
A Darling Perfume,
A Decent Perfume,
A Decoying Perfume,
A Delightful Perfume,
A Demonstrative Perfume,
A Desirable Perfume,
A Distilled Perfume,
A Distinctive Perfume,
A Distinguished Perfume,
A Diverting Perfume,
A Dulcet Perfume,
AND
A Durable Perfume.
In Bottles, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Canteen Baskets.
Carpets.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Cigar Cases and Holders.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
Cigarettes (own Manufacture).
Cigarette Cases and Holders.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
Counterpanes.
Curtains (Door and Window).
D'Oyleys.
Eau de Stuttgart.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Folding Tables (Iron).
Home Gymnasium.
Luncheon Baskets.
PHOTOGRAPIC MATERIALS.
PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Piano Insulators.
Piano Stools.
Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.
Snuffs.
Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
TABLE LINEN.
Teas, Neilgherry.
TOBACCOS.
Toilette Table Covers.
Towels.
Warming Stoves.
Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. [illegible] Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that during the REMOVAL of the 100-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE from the Prince's to the Victoria Dock and the ERECTION of a new 30-tons HYDRAULIC CRANE in the Prince's Dock, beginning about the 22nd January next, the Trustees cannot guarantee to undertake Lifts of more than 1½ tons from vessels using their Docks.

It is expected that the 30-tons Crane will be ready for work early in June, and the 100-tons Crane early in August 1889 ; but this cannot be guaranteed.

By order of the Trustees,
A SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,

Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,

RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.

English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.

Terms, £60 a year. Reduction for brothers.

5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received on 6th August next by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 A.M., and by the other Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for Contracts as specified below for the calendar year 1889. The contract at Karachi will be for the official year 1888-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay
Poona
Ahmednuggur
Mhow
Nassirabad
Neemuch
Karachi
Deesa
Ahmedabad
Deesa for Abu and Abu Road Station
Deolali
} Hay, under classes B, D, and F of schedule No. 1.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th July, 1888.

MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS FOR ENGLISH CANVAS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the SUPPLY OF 20,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH CANVAS, SAIL OR NAVY, No. 1, 24 inches wide, 36 or 42 yards in a bolt.

The cloth must be quite new and sound, and must be delivered at the General Stores, Royapuram, Madras, in the following quantities :—5,000 yards by the 1st September, 1888, and 5,000 yards by the 1st of each following month until the whole 20,000 yards have been delivered ; but the total quantity will be received at an earlier date, if desired by the successful Tenderer.

The cloth will be measured along its centre by each piece being opened out on the ground, and it will be subject to rejection if not equal to the quality of the accepted sample.

Tenders accompanied by samples and a deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram, Madras, before 12 o'clock noon, on 20th August, 1888, and the person or persons, whose Tender is accepted will be required to sign an agreement paying the value of the stamp fee.

Patterns of the desired quality may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Royapuram, on any date prior to the 20th proximo between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., Sundays excepted, or a sample will be supplied on application to the General Storekeeper.

In case of failure to supply the required quantities when due, the whole of the deposit of Rs. 500 deposited by the successful Tenderer will be forfeited to the Company.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS B. HANNA,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Royapuram Terminus, 19th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 513, OF 1886.

HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay, Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as coparceners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allaruckhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Musjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Musjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Oomersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

PEARSE AND Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned before noon FRIDAY, the 3rd AUGUST. All such Tenders to be marked outside, "Tender for Pearse and Co., Limited."

T. LIDBETTER, Chairman,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 26th July, 1888.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
23rd July, 1888.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on application to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.

Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.

are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A

KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA,)

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY BRANCH,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings ; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns :—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and New Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 cash.

Plaited Hair Alberts, with gold mounts, bar and drop, Rs. 50, cash.

GOLD STUDS AND BUTTONS—

Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

Sets of 18ct. Gold Studs and Collar Button, Rs. 27 cash.

Sleeve Links, Torpedo and Dumb Bell, Rs. 36, cash.
Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 35, cash.
Egg Dumb Bell, Rs. 39, cash.
Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, cash.
Cannon and Ball Rs. 36 cash.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. · Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	..
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
From Munzer & Fils.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateu LaRose	„ 28 0	—
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0
From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	„ ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ ..
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
„ „ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 18 0	
BEER.		
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 4	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 ..	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest ...... per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ [illegible]
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ [illegible]
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	„ —	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	„ —	„ 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM" contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The "Bombay Gazette."

Some of the articles in the "LITERARY ALBUM" are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The "Times of India."

We recommend the "LITERARY ALBUM" to the public.—The "Advocate of India."

An annual compilation of the "ALBUM" will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The "Indian Spectator."

Our thanks are due to Mr. for sending us the June number of the "LITERARY ALBUM," which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The "ALBUM" is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE IN FORM, printed in CLEAR TYPE, and on GOOD PAPER. From the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of His Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad, Deccan) "Daily Athenæum." June 26.

ANNUAL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 567,000.
REST	„ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2-8
Third do.	2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½ As. A line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,

Post Free.

Per Annum .... Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remmittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kt. of St. George (s), from Cardiff; and Commilla (s), Busreh and Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chilka (s), for Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Siam (s), Aden; St. Dunstan (s), Singapore and Saigon; China (s), Dunkirk; and Huzara (s), London.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per s.s. Lombardy, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 2 p.m.

Cricket.—A match will be played, to-day, between the 4th Bombay Rifles and the School of Musketry, Deolali, at the Marine Lines cricket ground. The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will be in attendance at 4-30 p.m.

A Fishermen's Fight in Salsette.—A correspondent writes:—On Sunday there was a skirmish between the fishermen of Malwan and those of Bunder Pakhady, in Salsette. The former, who were stronger in number, formed themselves into a gang and attacked the others at sunset. The sight was frightful, and the women and children looking on cannot easily be described. The police were sent for, but they were a long time coming. Five persons were severely wounded.

Attempt to Defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Wamulsey Oomedchund, a petty merchant, was yesterday charged, by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch to Bagalcote, a station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, on the 26th July, and thereby attempting to defraud the Railway Company to the extent of Rs. 7-14. The accused, on admitting the charge, was fined Rs. 10.

Suicide by a Lunatic.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Jail Road, touching the death of Vazeer Soobhan, aged 30 years. Deceased was a mill labourer until five months ago, when he became insane. He was mischievous and abusive, and talked incoherently. The man had to be watched and kept in the house. On Monday, after taking his breakfast, he rushed out of the house, followed by his brother. He passed through Grant Road and several streets, talking incoherently, and came on to Memon Mohola, when he ran towards the Baboola Tank. When he got opposite the Mogul Musjid he jumped over the well of the tank and fell into the water. The brother raised an alarm, a crowd collected, and the police came. The tank was dragged, and his body was recovered after some time. The verdict was, that the death of Vazeer Soobhan was caused by drowning in the Baboola Tank while suffering from insanity.

The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.—The second banquet of the Samaj was held on Sunday last, at the residence, in Girgaum, of Mr. Vinayek Putoba Kirtikar. About fifty covers were laid. Dr. Govinrao Bhau Prabhakar presided. The proceedings commenced with a history of the working of the Samaj since its establishment on the New Year's day of the Hindus (13th March, 1888) told by the honorary secretary. One noticeable feature in the account was that the number of members has increased from seven to fifty within the short space of five months. Some of the gentlemen present then made appropiate speeches, chiefly dwelling on the necessity of unity and the utility of such social gatherings. The jubilee year of her Imperial Gracious Majesty the Empress Victoria was mentioned amid loud cheers, and the advantages of the British rule were touched upon by one or two speakers. Verses were sung, specially composed by some of the members for the occasion. Then the president invited all to partake of the sumptuous repast spread before them. Votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

Theft of Cash and Ornaments.—Luckajee Mahadeo and Balloo Sayana were yesterday charged, by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with stealing Rs. 864-10 in cash and a pair of gold armlets, valued at Rs. 614, the property of Nursoo Lingoo, a contractor, from his house, at Cammateepoora 5th Street, on the 26th ultimo, and accused No. 2 with dishonestly receiving the same. The case for the prosecution was that, on the date in of the collective value of Rs. 1,478-10, were left in a cupboard, together with other ornaments. The key of the cupboard was in the possession of the complainant, who left the house early that morning for his work, and his wife went on a visit to a friend at Colaba. The complainant, on returning home at half-past 8 o'clock, found his cupboard open, and the money and the gold armlets missing. He enquired of his wife about the loss, and she said she knew nothing about it. Complainant suspected accused No. 1, who is a nephew of his wife, and was in the habit of coming to his house. On reporting the matter to the police, accused No. 1 was arrested, and produced the pair of gold armlets from a carpet bag in which he had concealed it. He also made a statement which led to the arrest of the other prisoner with whom he had extravagantly spent all the money, except Rs. 33, that was found in their possession. They were both convicted. Luckajee was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Baloo to twelve months'.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following are additional passengers, per s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, which sailed yesterday:—

For London.—Col H A Little.

For Brindisi.

Mr G Custracarni Mr A Papini.

For Gibraltar.—Mr A J Bant.

For Aden.—Mr Vitobha.

CRICKET.

2nd GLOSTER REGIMENT *vs.* VOLUNTEER CLUB.

The above match was played on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Gloster Regiment by 69 runs. For the winners Privates Hollister and Weymouth bowled with great effect, while for the losers Mr. Hale was the most successful bowler, and Mr. James batted well in the first innings.

Volunteer Club.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E G Hale, b Berry	10		
Mr E James, l b w, b Watson	15	l b w, b Hollister	1
Mr H Wallick, c Pinnock, b Hollister	0	b Weymouth	0
Mr A D Little, run out	0	b Hollister	0
Mr H O'Connor, b Hollister	0	c Curtin, b Weymouth	0
Mr G Grant-Craig, c Pinnock, b Watson	5		
Mr H J Walsh, b Watson	0	not out	4
Mr E Thomas, c Hollister, b Watson	1		
Mr C Pinsent, b Berry	10	b Weymouth	0
Mr F Bryer, c Pinnock, b Watson	4	b Weymouth	2
Mr H S Howard, not out	0	c and b Hollister	0
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	47	Total	9

2nd Gloster Regiment.

1st Innings.	
Major Curtin, c and b Hale	5
Pte Page, b Hale	10
,, Pinnock, l b w, b Hale	0
Mr Bailey, c James, b Little	23
Pte Weymouth, b Hale	5
Sergt O'Brien, b Hale	10
Pte Yeomans, c Thomas, b James	15
,, Watson, l b w, b Hale	11
Mr Lucas, b Hale	5
Pte Hollister, not out	6
,, Berry, b Hale	0
Extras	26
Total	114

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Werneth Hall in the Prince's Dock at 7-30 p.m.

The first account of the burning of Berbera, on the Somali Coast, was given in a letter from Aden to the *Cologne Gazette*. The catastrophe took place on the 2nd June:—"The commercial quarter of the town consisted of closely-built huts of straw and matting. These easily-combustible materials having been for months past dried by a tropical sun, and being fanned by a strong south wind burned like tinder, so that not a vestige of the whole quarter escaped. In June the main trade of that coast is over, but the damage is, nevertheless, considerable. More than forty persons—mostly children, invalids, and cripples perished in the flames. The English military quarter, which was built by the Egyptians, about half a mile from Berbera proper, was not touched.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. Cotton presided. The meeting was held to consider certain alterations and additions proposed by the Committee in the Association's existing rules as arbitrations. The following members were present:—

Messrs. A. Breul, H. C. Wright, A. W. Campbell, J. Tintner, G. W. Moir, A. F. Beaufort, F. C. Macrae, D. H. Glade, H. Rowbottom, T. Moore, Narayen Dhondoo, and, Virjbucandass Atmaram.

Mr. Cotton, in proposing the adoption of the following rules as suggested by the committee, to come into force on and after August 1st, 1888, remarked that the object, as they knew, in making the alterations and new rules was to make them concurrent with the transaction as it takes place in cotton, that is, buying, taking delivery, and arbitration. Mr. A. Breul seconded the adoption of these rules.

XVII.—All cotton bought for forward delivery shall be ready, and delivery order for the same tendered by noon on the latest date specified in the contract. In case a delivery order for the cotton or any portion of it is not so tendered, or in case the cotton, or any portion of it, for which a delivery order has been passed, is not available for delivery, the buyer shall have the option of cancelling the same, or of buying in the market at the risk and expense of the seller, or of invoicing the cotton back to the seller at the market rate of the day.

XVIII.—In contracts for full-pressed bales the buyers shall have the option of rejecting burst or re-pressed bales over two per cent. beyond those opened for inspection or arbitration. But the term re-pressed shall not be held to include bales which have only had broken hoops re-fixed, and have not been wholly re-pressed.

XIX.—For purposes of inspection the buyer shall have the option of opening three per cent. of bales at the buyer's expense in case the cotton passes without arbitration being called for, or if passed by the arbitrators.

XX.—For purposes of arbitration five per cent. of bales may be opened, and such bales shall be re-pressed at the cost of the losing party, the samples to be drawn by parties representing buyer and seller, the buyer selecting the bales to be opened.

XXI.—The buyer shall in all cases begin to take delivery of the cotton not later than the day after the cotton is finally approved of, and shall continue to do so at the rate of not less than 300 bales per day. In default the seller may, after due notice, weigh over the cotton at the expense and risk of the buyer, who shall then pay for it and all reasonable charges incurred, failing which the seller shall have the power of re-sale for account and risk of the buyer.

XXII.—Should part of a lot be tendered and such part be arbitrated upon, such arbitration shall refer only to the part, and the balance of the lot shall be considered as a separate lot for arbitration. If the contract be for only 100 bales or less, only one tender shall be made; if for more than 100 bales, no smaller quantity than 100 bales shall be tendered at one time.

XXIII.—All questions in dispute between buyer and seller shall be referred to the arbitration of two disinterested persons, Europeans, members of the Association, or their nominated representatives, one to be chosen by each disputant, such arbitrators having the power to call in a third arbitrator. The decison of the third arbitrator shall be in accordance with that of one or other of the original arbitrators, and the award made by such arbitrators, or any two of them, shall be final and binding, subject only to the right of appeal to the Committee.

XXIV.—Notice for arbitration in writing must be given by the buyer to the seller within thirty hours of receipt of delivery order, and if such notice is not given in time, or if the arbitration is not held within seventy-two hours after receipt of the delivery order, the cotton must be taken by the buyer without arbitration. In the event, however, of the seller refusing or neglecting to have the arbitration held before the expiration of seventy-two hours as provided for above, the buyer shall have the right to have an *ex-parte* arbitration held, and the award of such arbitration shall be binding upon the seller; it being always understood, however, that no delivery order shall be issued unless the cotton is actually then ready on the bunder or jetha. If there should be a greater number of bales on the bunder or jetha of the mark tendered than the number specified in the delivery order, the buyer shall have a right to demand that the bales tendered to him be indicated specially by a distinguishing mark before sampling, but the buyer shall not have a right to object to the tender for the reason that the bales tendered have not been separated from the

XXV.—In all cases of dispute, other than that of quality, should one of the disputing parties appoint an arbitrator and the other refuse or neglect to do so for twenty-four hours after notice in writing of the appointment, or in case the arbitrators appointed shall not, within twenty-four hours after their appointment, agree to an award, or appoint a third arbitrator, or, after the appointment of such third arbitrator, in case of the death, refusal to act, or incapicity of any of such three arbitrators, or in event of two out of the three arbitrators not agreeing, then, upon application of either of the disputing parties, the question in dispute shall stand referred to two arbitrators, to be nominated by the Chairman of the Association for the time being, or in case of his absence, illness, or interest in the matter in dispute, then by the Vice-Chairman, if not interested, and in case of the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, their illness or interest in the matter in dispute, then by the Committee; and in case the two arbitrators so appointed, whether by the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, or the Committee, shall not, within twenty-four hours after their appointment, agree to an award or choose a third arbitrator, then the Committee shall appoint a third arbitrator, and shall, in the case of the death, refusal to act, or incapacity of any of such three arbitrators, from time to time, substitute a new arbitrator in the place of the arbitrator or arbitrators so dying, refusing, or being incapacitated. The arbitrators in all cases to be European members of the Association, and all arbitrations to be held in the rooms of the Association.

XXXVI.—No member of the Committee having any interest in the matter in dispute shall vote on the question of the appointment of arbitrators, and no such member shall be competent to sit on any arbitration. The award of any two arbitrators, in writing signed by them (subject only to the right of appeal after mentioned), shall be conclusive and binding upon all disputing parties both with respect to the matters in dispute and all expenses of the reference and award.

XXVII.—In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the award, a right of appeal shall lie to the Committee of the Association, provided it be claimed before 12 o'clock on the day after the day on which the arbitration has been held, and provided also that the appellant do pay to the Association the sum of Rs. 50 as a fee for the investigation, and an award made and signed by at least three members of the Committee and countersigned by the Secretary shall be deemed to be the award of the Committee, and shall in all cases be final. For the purpose of enforcing any award, by attachment or otherwise, these rules and any contract referring thereto, and the memorandum of the appointment of the arbitrators, may be made a rule of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay.

XXVIII.—If the award for inferiority of quality be in excess of Rs. 5 per candy, or if the lot tendered be a full grade below the quality contracted for (unless as provided for in exceptions *a*, *b*, *c*), or if the cotton tendered be not of the description stated in the contract, or if it contain short-stapled description, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, or otherwise not of the denomination sold, the buyer shall have the option of taking the cotten at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of rejecting it, or buying on the seller's account, or of invoicing the cotton back at the market rate of the day. The term full-grade shall be understood to mean the difference between "good" and "fully-good fair," and other similar differences. If, however, when a lot of cotton is tendered before the due date of the contract, the quality of the cotton should be objected to by the buyer, the seller shall be allowed to withdraw the tender and make a new tender within the contract time, provided no arbitration has been held on the cotton, but no withdrawal of any tender shall be allowed after an arbitration has been held.

Exceptions above mentioned:—

(*a*) Where a stipulation is made that the cotton tendered shall not be below a specified grade.

(*b*) Where the cotton is contracted for with a home guarantee of quality.

(*c*) Contracts for buyers own selection.

XXIX.—The fees of arbitrators shall be Rs. 10 each, each party to pay their own arbitration fee, and in case of an umpire being called in, his fee shall be Rs. 10 to be paid by the arbitrators in equal shares.

The charge for an appeal to the Committee to be Rs. 50, to be lodged on application for such appeal.

XXX.—The weight of all bales referred to in the above rules shall, for purposes of settlement, be considered to be 3½ cwt. net. When the due date falls on Sunday it shall be considered as falling on the following day.

XXXI.—The foregoing rules shall be applicable to all contracts made on and after the first day of August, 1888.

The rules were then discussed and the following amendments were made, and embodied in the above. That the following words be added to rule XXX. Nor shall Sunday be computed as forming any portion of time allowed for any purpose under these rules. And further that the words at the end of rule XXV. "And all arbitrations be held in the rooms of the Association be transferred to the end of rule, XXIV."

The first change had been suggested by Mr. Glade and the second by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Virjbuckandass proposed and Mr. Rowbottom seconded the proposition; that in rule XXIV. the hour specified shall be 24 instead of 30 and 48 in place of 72.

This amendment, after some discussion was lost, and the original motion with the rider was unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

At a special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Saturday, the following resolutions were adopted:—

I. That of the two schemes now before Government, to which the grant of a lakh and a quarter rupees from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt., is sought to be applied, *viz.*, first, that of establishing a large and independent children's hospital, and, second, that of establishing a pharmacological scientific institute, with all its requiremonts, and endowing it with a special professorship to conduct scientific research operations, it is the opinion of the Bombay Medical Union that the latter is of greater importance and necessity, not only to the Bombay Presidency, but also to the whole of India.

II. That a copy of the resolution, just passed, be forwarded to H. E. Lord Reay with a brief *resume* of reasons and arguments in support of the same.

III. A letter be written to the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt., enclosing therein a copy of the first resolution, and of the letter to Government, expressing our gratification at his very laudable desire to devote his munificent donation of Rs. 1,25,000 to the development of Indian Materia Medica and encouragement of scientific research in general.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held on the 27th July:—

PROPOSED GRAVING DOCKS.

Read letter from Messrs. Winter, Barder and Bayley, forwarding two tracings of the graving docks proposed to be built by Mr. James Bowack. Read report by Acting Engineer. Read minutes of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Mr. Bowack should be informed that the Trustees approve of the plans submitted; but that this approval is merely that required under the agreement, *viz.*, as to position and general outline, and does not involve any opinion on the engineering merits of his design. It should be intimated to Mr. Bowack that, for the purpose of No. 3 of the conditions, the present levels of the channels will be taken to be those shown upon the Admiralty chart of Bombay Harbour, published 14th January, 1885.

DAMAGE TO SWING BRIDGE, VICTORIA DOCK.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, repo ting that on the night of the 24th instant the swing bridge, Victoria Dock, harbour entrance, was seriously damaged by the s.s. Bormida running into it, and that the south leaf of the sea-gates was also run into, and the upper fender timber cut through and upper plating started. He describes the damages in detail, and says he understands it was caused by the steamer going ahead when she was ordered by the Dock Master to go astern. He says the sea-gates are alright and can be worked as usual; but that until the bridge was swung back, which was not till the morning of the 25th, the entrance could not be used by vessels on the night of the 24th.

Resolution.—Await further report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

1. Letter from Jairam Hurry, Ramjee Veerjee, and Damodar Hurry, dated 14th May, 1888, requesting that the assignment from Meghjee Thakersey of his yards land at Elphinstone 1881, of 605 3-9 square ed in their names in the Trustees' books.

Note.—This has been registered in conformity with the advice of Trustees' solicitor.

2. Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 159, dated 19th July, sanctioning the remission of import and export charges to the extent of Rs. 99-10-9 to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co., on 500 packages of *copra* landed on the quay from and reshipped on the s. s. Eden Hall.

3. Report by the Traffic Manager that the Town Duty collected on Port Trust property during June last amounting to Rs. 64,768-9-0 against Rs. 76,803-6-2 in June, 1887.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th July, 1888.	For week ending 24th July, 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	15
,, ,, out of ,,	15	17
,, transported	6	19
,, attended to	5	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 24th July, 1888.	For week ending 24th July, 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	3	10
,, left	5	11
,, remaining in dock	7	18
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	0	
,, left	1	
,, remaining in dock	10	

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 31.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of the central parts of the country and of the Peninsula and risen elsewhere, quickly in the Punjab. A small depression has reached Rajputana, and is filling up. Winds continue very irregular over Northern India and steadily westerly over the Peninsula. Over the Bay the wind has risen a little, but is still much below normal force. On the West Coast the monsoon is also feeble; rain continues fairly general, but is scattered, and on the whole light over Western, Central and North-Western India. The sky is very cloudy and the humidity high.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	42 73	35 41	39 67	39 30
July 30, Monday	......	......	......	0 41
,, 31, Tuesday	0 42	0 62	0 60	......
Total	43 15	36 3	40 27	39 71
Total corresponding date of last year	58 90	58 46	55 36	55 9

The French police have received instructions to discover the authors of an ingenious political trick which consists of defacing the coins of Napoleon III., and substituting the name of Boulanger I., Empereur, with the date 1888. So far the substitution has been confined to 10-centime pieces, and has been treated as a political joke. The authorities now rightly consider that it is time to interfere with a flagrant mutilation of the national coinage to be utilized for the Boulangist propaganda.

The *American Meteorological Journal*, desiring to direct the attention of students to tornadoes, in hopes that valuable results may be obtained, offers the following prizes: For the best original essay on tornadoes or description of a tornado, $200 will be given. For the second best, $50. And among those worthy of special mention $50 will be divided. The essays must be sent to either of the editors, Professor Harrington, Astronomical Observatory, Ann Arbor, Michigan, or A. Lawrence Rotch, Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, Readville, Mass., U. S. A., before the first day of July, 1889. They must be signed by a *nom de plume*, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope addressed with the same *nom de plume* and enclosing the real name and address of the author. Three independent and capable judges will be selected to award the prizes; and the papers receiving them will be the property of the journal offering the prizes. A circular giving fuller details can be obtained by application to Professor Harrington.

HIGH COURT.—July 31.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' DISPUTE.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott.)

SHAPOORJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* FRED AHRLE.

Mr. Jardine yesterday moved to make absolute the rule *nisi* granted on the 12th ultimo, at the instance of the plaintiff, requiring his partner, the defendant, to show cause why the latter should not be committed for contempt of Court's order of 19th April last, why he should not be restrained by the Court's injunction from intermeddling with the partnership assets or recovering outstandings, and why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of all the partnership property. Mr. Starling for the defendant consenting, the Court made rule absolute, except as to defendant's attachment for contempt, and appointed Mr. C. A. Turner receiver with power to conduct the suit now pending in the High Court at Madras against Charles Delorme, at the instance of the partnership.

WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

At the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which Superintendent Crummy charged Rama Ranchord, a Purdasi, and another man, his accomplice, named Viraya Rajall, with cheating, in respect of Rs. 240. There were several cases against the same men of a similar nature. It appeared that the men were members of a gang of swindlers, and had been systematically cheating persons wholesale. Their *modus operandi* was the same as that practiced in the case in which they were now charged, only differing with times and circumstances. On the 7th June they visited a caste-fellow of the first accused, who was doing duty as watchman at the *Indo Prakash* Press. The Purdasi told the watchman that he and is companion were going on a pilgrimage, and wanted some one to change Rs. 40 they had in silver into notes. The man appeared willing to do so, and the accused then, as an afterthought, asked for notes for Rs. 240 if he could get them. Without suspecting anything the watchman, after having been promised a commission, agreed to obtain the requisite change, which he did from has master. A heavy bag containing silver was shown, but not made over to the duped watchman. As accused now refused to give the commission, a quarrel arose, but was mutually settled by the payment of half the commission, eight annas. The accused Rama then stated to the watchman that he wished to see that the notes were of the Bombay circle, and left, allowing the bag to remain with the complainant and the second accused. As his companion was a long time away, the latter left to search for him, the watchman raising no objection. When left alone he waited a long time, and as neither returned he opened the bag, and to his astonishment found it contained copper and other metal pieces. The police were informed, and Inspector McCormack searched for the prisoners, whom he eventually arrested on information given him by a townsman, who had also been duped. When he was arrested the Purdasi prisoner was in possession of over Rs. 200, and another bag of copper pieces. Inquiries elicited the fact that the accused and his accomplice cheated several persons out of an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,000. Evidence was taken by the magistrate, and the case was adjourned.

THE DISMALS IN LONDON.

Mr. Yates thus writes in the *World*:—

Quousque tandem! Will it never stop? Will the illustrated newspapers of London never cease to deluge us with hideous funeral pictures of corpses and obsequies, and cenotaphs and wreaths, and lyings-in-state, and all the rest of the undertaker's ghastly business? Since the early spring, when the Emperor William died, to the present hour, we have scarcely had a number of a picture-paper that has not smelt of the mould, has not had a charnel-house flavour. It is a fortnight since the Emperor Frederick was taken away, but last Saturday the English public, which really has quite enough of its own griefs to trouble its not too cheerful mind, was treated to a further overwhelming dose of ghoulish art. Good heavens! what with our constant east winds, our never-ceasing downpour of rain, our broken-up London season, our unlet farms, our foreign competition, "commingled with the gloom of imminent war," our unprotected shores, and our corrupt Turf, we have enough to make us gloomy, without being rendered more wretched by ghastly scenes and pictured death-bed horrors of persons worthy in the highest degree, no doubt, but with whom the majority of us had very little to do. We English not merely take our pleasures sadly, but to some of us the blacker and more melancholy they are the more we relish them. We get the *mot d'ordre* from the highest quarters. Not Rosherville Gardens, but the Mausoleum at Frognal is "the place to spend a happy day," and ... royal favour. We prefer funeral baked meats to Gunter's wedding cakes, and tie up the disjointed limbs of our roast chickens with crape strings instead of blue ribbon. Mr. Holl's fine portraits have never attracted such crowds as used to surround what Mr. Sala called his "bone-grubbing" pictures of death-beds and funerals; and in my youthful days a representation in oil of a truckle-bed, a fading young woman, a Bible, a physic-bottle, a cut orange, and an angel hovering in mid-air half-way between the washhand-stand and the ceiling, was sure to command a good price, and to be placed in the engraver's hands. But as now-a-days we have all these extra miseries to bear, let us implore Mr. Ingram and Mr. Thomas and the other gentlemen potential in pictorial journalism to spare us any more "black-job" art, and to give us some little enlivenment during this glacial period, which is not summer, but, as Jean Paul says, is "only a winter painted green."

I mentioned just now the breakup of the London season and the badness of trade. The last is consequent on the first, of course, and the first is caused by the Court mourning, and the absence from town of the heads of society and their satellites. Of course, there has been, and there will still be a certain amount of gaiety and entertaining: one well-known hospitable lady has twice filled her splendid house, or scarcely filled it, though on each occasion four hundred of her guests were present. She has given a reception, and a ball the cotillon of which was something remarkable even in these days of wondrous cotillons. She has draped herself in dyed garments from Bozrah, or, at all events, in bright colours from Kate Reily or Valentine; and she has bade the Court mourning go hang! This she has done, they say—what do they not say?—because she belongs to that nation which has been denounced by Herr Pastor Stocker, and has been persecuted in Germany. *Elle est or fevere, M Josse!* But she and one or two others have proved the role, which is that the generality of entertainments given since the issue of Lord Latham's rescript have been downright "chalk;" and it is, I understand, perfectly true that some of the leading tradespeople in London have prepared and signed a document which is to be delivered to the Queen by the proper officials, imploring her Majesty that the State Ball and certain other functions may be held as was originally intended. It will be forwarded, I believe, rather as a protest than with much hope of its prayer being granted; for it is understood that "our Mr. Wales" will speedily be off to foreign parts again—Royat first, and then Homburg—and that the Princess will, as usual, retire to sleepy Sandringham. Not that, to do them justice, they are either of them backward in contributing to and assisting in the gaiety of the capital, but that there is in this case pressure from above to which they must succumb. The state of affairs which has led to the preparation of the memorial is not, however, one which can be lightly dismissed. The voice of the tradespeople is not the voice of Demos—hoarse, blatant, and aggressive; it is the voice of a respectable, trustworthy, and eminently loyal body of men and women, whose interests are bound up in the preservation of decency and order, and whose request should, in these days especially, if possible, be complied with.

In the *Entr'acte* there is a sketch by Mr. Alfred Bryan, with excellent likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault, which will remind old playgoers of the grace and beauty of Agnes Robertson five-and-thirty years ago. It is not my province to enter into the merits, or rather demerits, of this wretched case more especially as both parties to the suit are old and intimate friends of mine; but I will say that Mrs. Boucicault has the warm and heart sympathy, not merely of those who know her, but of those who still endeavour to discriminate between right and wrong, in the unmerited persecution to which she has been wantonly subjected. The writer in the *Entr'acte* says that Miss Agnes Robertson was not Mr. Boucicault's first wife, and in so saying I believe he is correct. Boucicault was always a mysterious man, and none of his friends seemed to know anything of the lady to whom he was originally married; but Charles Kenney used to say that while she and Dion were on a tour in Switzerland they ascended a mountain, and then Dion descended on the other side alone, in a full suit of mourning. But then Kenney was a wag.

The Government, says the *Kathiawar Times*, have declined to grant the request of the chiefs of Kathiawar to allow Colonel Wodehouse, C. I. E., the late acting Political Agent, here, to accept the presentation of a valedictory address on the grounds of there being no necessity to deviate from the rules laid down in connection with the matter. They, have, however, signified their approval of the good service rendered by Colonel Wodehouse as acting Political Agent here.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

The Government of India, as a Simla telegram announced on Saturday, have issued a long resolution on the subject of sanitation. In the course of their resolution the Government say:—

In considering the measures most calculated to promote the cause of sanitary reform in India, attention should, in the first place, be directed to the question of executive agencies, and to the question of funds. Taking the question of executive agency first, it has to be regarded in its relation to urban and to rural areas. In relation to urban areas, the Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the question now presents far less difficulty than it did. When sanitary reform in India received its first impetus from the investigations of the Royal Commission referred to in the preamble, there was, outside the Presidency towns, practically no organisation for the prosecution of sanitary work. The hardworked district officer did what he could to keep his towns clean; but sanitary science in India was then in its infancy, while the most enlightened inhabitants of mofussil towns knew nothing about it, and never troubled themselves to learn anything. The result was manifest in the lamentable state of things depicted in the Report of the Royal Commission. Since then, however, there has been much improvement. The growth of the spirit of self-help and the perception of the advantages of sanitation in municipalities has in recent years been encouraging; and there is reason to think that the Government may with increasing confidence rely on the co-operation of municipal bodies in promoting sanitary reform. The Municipal Acts, which formerly were adopted to an early stage of civic development, have now been cast in an ampler mould. Those now in force in the various Provinces confer a larger discretion and authority to pass rules and bye-laws for sanitary purposes, and impose upon Municipal Committees the duty, as far as the funds at their disposal will permit, of providing, among other things, for the sanitation of the towns. Municipal Boards can therefore both entertain the requisite agency for carrying out the law and raise the necessary funds. The areas to be dealt with are limited, and within them the interests of the people affected are mostly identical. There is a field for concentrated effort; and the Government may, therefore, with greater confidence look to Municipal Committees for active assistance in carrying into effect the measures of sanitary improvement declared to be necessary for the towns over which they preside.

Turning to the matter of village sanitation, in which very little has ever been really accomplished, the report gives a history of the legislation which has allowed the Local Boards to borrow for measures of public improvement, and notably Act XI of 1879:—

In carrying approved sanitary measures into effect, it will be always essential to enlist the assistance and co-operation of the district authorities, which indeed are always available to Municipalities and Local Boards. Experience in India as well as in other countries has shown that, unless local executive agencies are carefully guided and controlled in sanitary matters, there is almost certain to be misdirection of energy and wasteful expenditure. As has been pertinently observed, "it is vain to hope that the numerous public bodies to which the sanitary administration of India has been committed will be found competent to discharge their important duties, so long as there is no competent authority possessing the necessary knowledge and armed with the necessary powers to assist their deliberations, guide their actions and, when the occasion arises, correct their mistakes and remedy their inactivity. The district officers, who have generally shown themselves forward in promoting sanitary improvements and in co-operating with Local Boards in these matters, have neither the time nor the technical knowledge, nor the opportunities requisite for a comprehensive survey of the entire field of activity which is necessary for the discharge of the duties in question. It therefore appears to the Government of India to be eminently desirable that there should be established in each Province a Sanitary Board through which the Local Government can operate, and to which, subject in all respects to the orders of the Local Government, shall be entrusted the control and supervision over sanitary works, whether undertaken in urban or rural areas. It was one of the recommendations of Lord Stanley's Commission, referred to in the preamble to this Resolution, that a Commission of Health should be appointed at the seat of each Local Government, with purely consultative functions, to advise on all questions relating to sanitation. Something more than a consultative body is, in the opinion of his Excellency in Council, now re- create should therefore [illegible] receive recognition, not only as a consultative body, but also as the executive agency through which the Government acts in the Sanitary Department.

These Sanitary Boards might be composed of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering. With these three officers might be associated one or more non-official members appointed by the Local Government. Every Commissioner of Division in Northern India and Bombay, and possibly District Collectors in Madras, might also be *ex-officio* members of the Board when dealing with questions connected with their divisions or districts. The duties of the Board would not, at all events, for some time to come, be onerous, and could well be combined with other and ordinary duties of the members.

Finally, it is desirable that the Provincial Sanitary Boards should, subject to the orders of the various Local Governments, be in constant communication with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, whose advice upon large schemes of sanitary reform will always be useful, and who will be in a position to communicate to one Provincial Board the results of experience gained by another. The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who acts under the general instructions of the Home Department, will thus, so far as may be needed, exercise the functions of a general co-ordinating and consultative authority; and through him the Government of India will be in a position to enforce, if necessary, that general control which it is competent to exercise over all branches of the administration. It may afterwards be necessary to associate with the Sanitary Commissioner an expert in sanitary engineering science; but this is a question which need not be raised in this place.

In orders issued by the Home Department on Municipal and Local Board reports for 1885-86, cited in the preamble to this Resolution, the Governor-General in Council took the opportunity of laying down the general lines on which, in his opinion, future action of local bodies should be directed in promoting sanitary reform. The principle which he had in view was, that action should be preceded by an accurate ascertainment of the requirements of each locality. Accordingly it was suggested to various Local Governments that a sanitary survey of each municipality and rural area should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, and that plans and estimates should be prepared of all the improvements necessary to provide each town or village with an efficient system of water-supply, drainage and conservancy. The most important of these requirements, and that which, in the opinion of the Government of India may at first be dealt with most effectively, and with the greatest chance of the active assistance and sympathy of the people, is the provision of pure water. Drainage—especially in those localities in which the construction of public works, such as railways and canal embankments, have interfered with the natural flow of water, and may have injuriously affected the people's health—is also a matter calling [illegible] for early attention. But, while thus indic[illegible] ...ng the directions in which sanitation can be best promoted, there is on the part of the Governor-General in Council no desire to limit the discretion of Local and Provincial authorities as to their choice of action. That can best be determined by a knowledge of local requirements. In the others in question it was added that plans, when once fixed, should be executed from year to year as funds become available, the object aimed at being persistently kept in view until it was completed. The Government of India desires in this place to call special attention to these instructions, and to express the hope that the annual reports on the Administration of Municipalities and Local Boards in each Province will henceforward show that progress is being made in the desired direction.

Simple rules for village sanitation are also recommended, and the Viceroy thinks that where the law makes insufficient provision for sanitation in rural areas there should be no hesitation in making the necessary power by legislation. The rest of the resolution deals with the provision of funds for the Sanitary Department.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE WHEAT TRADE AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

At the annual meeting of the East Indian Railway Company on the 3rd July, the Chairman, Mr. R. W. Crawford, said:—

It is true that we have failed here and there, and we have failed also principally where our receipts were ordinarily the largest, that is, in the incomings from the carriage of grain, wheat, seeds, and commodities of that kind. But, herein it is that our circumstances are different from those of our neighbours. Our neighbours, unfortunately for them, they have no help for it, but they rely for the major part of their profits—I am speaking of Rajputana, the Bombay and Baroda, and the Great Indian Peninsula—in a much larger degree than ours from the shipment to Europe of the produce of the soil, from the port of Bombay. We not only hitherto have had a considerable share in that trade, but we have had what the other companies have not had, and that is a very large share of the internal local trade of the country, and that arises from the peculiar circumstances of the districts and territories through which our line finds its way. Our line is so long—practically speaking it is 1,000 miles in length—it is subject to diversities of climate, and as the climate and the seasons affect the produce of the soil of India more than any other country with which we are acquainted, so where there is a general deficiency in the north affecting the other railways which I have mentioned, that deficiency does not extends itself to the lower parts of our line, which, on the contrary, profit, as they did in the last year, from the deficiency in the upper provinces from which the other companies suffered. In our down traffic, that is the traffic in wheat only of the districts which have been in the habit of sending down to us at Calcutta, we have of later years shared to our disadvantage more largely with the other companies; in this year the deficiency in the carriage of the downward wheat was 126,814 tons and in money £111,022; but the circumstance to which I referred just now comes here to our relief; the fall of rain had been insufficient throughout the upper provinces of India last season, and the consequence was a scarcity, not amounting to a dearth, but a scarcity, which we made up from the abundant produce of the lower provinces which we cultivate. Whereas we did not take up quite so much wheat as we did in former years, still we had a longer lead; we had to carry it further up to the Agra and the Delhi districts than to take it down to Calcutta, and the consequence was we had an increase of £8,574 in our receipts, though the quantity carried was less. That shows how mercifully we are treated by the circumstances with which we have to deal. The subject of the wheat trade of India is a very curious one, and it is one which has had a great deal of study at my hands, and also at the hands of other persons, but it cannot be well understood until it is thoroughly examined and inquired into. For instance, such a state of things as this:—In the telegram from Calcutta in the *Times* of the 25th June it is stated—"The explanation is the seasonable distribution of the rainfall, which was even greater than in the north-west provinces. The increased yield will be absorbed for the most part in replenishing stocks, which in only two districts are reported 'good,' while in four they are 'fair,' in six 'small,' and in seventeen 'very small.'" It so happens that the people of the upper part of India, pursuing the practice of nations looking to a far back antiquity, are in the habit of keeping a large reserve of wheat and grain for their consumption; the dearth of the previous year had obliged them to come on those reserve stocks; so now out of a comparatively fair season they have not only to supply in the first place the ordinary consumption of the population of the districts, but they have also to replenish their stocks; that is, they are prudent people and put their stocks away where they can have access to them in times of want and other times, which you see will occur continually. There remains for the benefit of the companies who carry their wheat down to Bombay only the residue, that is the residue after providing the sustenance of the people, and the quantity which they had this year to put away as stock, to store in fact, as our forefathers did, some 2,000 years ago in this country. If there is any gentleman connected with the county of Kent here he will remember what were called Dane holes in the chalk formation, which antiquarians were at a loss to know what they were made for; but it turns out they were granaries into which people put their stocks of grain, the same as the people in the Punjaub are doing now. There is nothing fanciful in it; that is now ascertained to be the fact. As to all the countries which are dependent on the production and the available balance of grain for their export trade by way of Bombay, it only shows that ... and I may without ... to the year 1883, when by a peculiar concurrence of favourable circumstances a prodigiously productive season was accompanied by favourable conditions as to freight and exchange and the markets here; the consequence was an immensity of produce was sent forward; as fast as they could get it to the stations they sent it down, and perhaps you will remember there was great discontent on the part of some people, especially the Oude and Rohilkund Company, that we had not provided for this unexpected and extraordinary abundance of freight the large quantity of stock which would have been required to carry every grain down to Howrah. I was one of those who took my own views on the question. I knew that the circumstances were fortuitous. Other people, I believe, took very different views; the Government, amongst others, take the view that they must provide in the future for the conditions of 1883. They were bullied into it by the public—that is the long and short of it—the public forced them to do it. We saw at Bombay, and also in the great and wise towns of Lancashire, schemes published in the papers advocating an expenditure of 20 millions sterling per annum for ten continuous years for the purpose of fitting out India, as it were, to carry this enormous quantity of grain. I ventured to entertain a wholly different opinion, and although I am perhaps in the estimation of some people blowing my own trumpet—whether it be a grand one or a penny one you will judge—but I was asked this question before the committee, whether I thought the state of things normal or abnormal, and I ventured to give this answer—"I think the demand on the part of the commercial public in this country, and especially in India, has no substantial foundation, and is very much exaggerated. I think that proceeds from the mistaken circumstances which led to the large export of grain and other commoditties during the last year or two; instead of that circumstance being normal I am of opinion that it is entirely abnormal; there was an exuberant production of grain and seeds. The rate of exchange was in favour of the shipper. I believe the state of things was, as I have expressed it, most abnormal, and is not to be taken as an index of what is to be expected in the course of years as an average." That is the opinion I ventured to express before the House of Commons sitting in 1884, and I ask you whether it has not been verified almost to the letter. What I want people to understand is this—they must not rely on India always as a grain exporting country: they must look after other things besides grain and the produce from the soil generally; they have, as I have shown, many other matters to take into consideration, and least of all is there anything to justify the enormous expense of 20 millions sterling a year for 10 years which the people of Liverpool and Manchester advocated as the proper outcome of the state of things then existing.

North and South in the United States have set an example to the world in their way of making up their old quarrel as much as they did in their way of fighting it out. Victors and vanquished are now celebrating together the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. The survivors of that fierce fight meet as brothers on the field to raise monuments to their dead, and to rejoice together in the complete extinction of the sectional feeling that led to the war. The sincerity of their reconciliation is not to be called in question, since the Confederates are willing to commemorate the battle that saved the Union. Never did an army need victory more than the army that fought for three days under General Meade to stop Lee in his march on Washington. Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had almost broken the spirit of the Federals. In each of them they had tried a new commander, specially selected for his task, and had met with bloody discomfiture. When Meade succeeded Hooper he was the fifth General appointed to that supreme post in ten months. The South was settling down into the belief that it was made of better fighting stuff than its great antagonist, and one more victory might have fixed the conviction for ever on both sides. General Meade's skill and the toughness of the Union soldiers changed the whole aspect of the war. The carnage of Round Top proved that the mettle was as good on one side as on the other, and, with that demonstrated to the satisfaction of the North, the rest was but a foregone conclusion. Meade ought to have his statue by the side of Grant. If there could be anything finer than the way in which the battle was fought, it would be the way in which it is now commemorated. The Americans have created an art of pacification as their contribution to the art of war.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS, AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons of superior teak scantlings, boards and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COALS.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co.

Ex s.s. Crathorne.

600 tons Davison's west Hartley coal.

Ex s.s. Chicago.

91 tons south Hetton double screened Smithy nut coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (upper floor) on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, at 2 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late DR. SAXTY GOOD, consisting of French-polished, teakwood sideboard, arm and without arm chairs, chiffonier, marble topped side table, pigeon hole-press, Lady's davenporte, reclining chair, chest of drawers, camp cot, easy chairs, Japanese jars, dental chairs, dental instruments, drilling machine, lathe tools, &c., &c.

Also by order of the Administrator-General the trinkets belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. Bucholtz, consisting of 2 gold mohur solitaires, 3 gold sleeve buttons, 1 gold watch by Favre, Leuba and Co, 1 gold guard chain with gold and silver coins and pencil case attached, 1 silver snuff box, 1 silver watch, 1 locket, 1 fancy porcelain plated mounted beer mug, &c., &c.,

Also 1 case of surgical instruments of different sorts, the property of the late Dr. Cooper, Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, Punjab.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

By order of Mr. Roopsing Muthooradas Lowjee and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Gordhan.

1 gold katli.
1 „ googri.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex s. s. Sutlej 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for Coats, Trousers and Suits, consisting of solid corks, solid Fine twills, fancy diagonal Vicuna serge, fancy tweed twill melton, twill coating, fancy suiting, fancy checks, and stripes, check suiting, Scotch stripes, striped fancy, suiting, west homespun, hairlins, scotch tweed, thin fancy worsted, tweed suiting, solid diagonal, camel hair homespun, &c. The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 1, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c., BELONGING TO MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Bapty Brothers' Mill Premises, Falkland Road, Byculla, the following valuable machinery, &c :—

A quantity of cast iron columns, with caps and base plates for same, wrought iron H. Girders. A mortar mill, with 5¼ feet pan, complete. A vertical H. P. Engine, cylinder 7 in. diameter, 11 in. stroke, feed pump, &c., by J. Chadwick, of Manchester. A 10-in. centre sliding, surfacing and screw-cutting lathe, with moveable gap, bed, 32 feet long complete, with face plates, chuck and set of change-wheels, also powerful hand driving gear and countershaft.

One old bran duster, with internal brushes, mounted on a teak-wood frame. One old aspirator for wheat cleaning. One vertical fireproof smutter, with dickey sieve and fan. An old gravity purifier for soojee complete, 3 patent sacklifters, one wrought iron bakery chimney. 20 in. square, by 20 feet long, 2 old sheet iron casings. A broken wrought iron crank shaft, 7 in. diameter, by 11 ft. long, double cranks. 2 Carr's disintegrator cages, wrought iron, fitted with shafts, 4 semolina purifiers as good as new, 2 old wheat graders by Penney and Co. Valuable lot of Rodger's patent wrought iron pullies. A miscellaneous lot of cast iron pullies, bevel gear, wheels, &c. A miscellaneous lot of wrought iron piping, a small lot of cast iron piping, old plummer blocks, &c., a lot of empty oil drums, a wrought iron shop bin with 4 compartments. About 125 second-hand Muntz metal boiler tubes. A feed water heater, consisting of 3 coils of tubes, presenting great heating surface, fitted with automatic scriping gear, release valve. A small lot of wrought iron scrap, an old duplex hand fire pump, 4in. cylinders by Shand and Mason, grindstone trough, for 4-feet stone, with spindle.

Also an iron-frame, grinding mill, fitted with 2ft 8-in. diameter, French barr stones, driven by bullock gear, complete in every respect and capable of grinding 100 maunds of wheat or other grain per 12 hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to the Acting Manager, Messrs. Bapty Bros., Ld, at Falkland Road, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 cases white colored and shawls.
2 „ white lappets, lappet scarves, dhooties, &c.
3 „ white mulls.
1 „ cotton striped flannel.
10 „ playing cards.
11 bales white blotting papers.
7 „ grey drill and shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF CARDING ENGINES.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Agents of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

5 carding engines of Platt's make 40" wide.

The above can be seen in working order at the Company's Mills at Coorla.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED, FLOUR MILL, as well as of other SURPLUS PLOTS OF LAND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1888, at 3 p.m., at the Company's premises, Falkland Road :—

LOT No. 1.

The Company's well-known and favourite Flour Mill, fitted with complete roller and stone plant, together with offices, godowns, and other buildings and the land on which they stand, admeasuring 5,506 square yards or thereabouts.

LOT No. 2.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT No. 3.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabouts adjoining the Company's tank, and situated in Bapty Road.

LOT No. 4.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabouts, at the corner of the Falkland and Bapty Roads.

All the above land is freehold, and the offers made for the several lots will be subject to the sanction of the shareholders of the Company to be obtained at their meeting on the 16th day of August.

For particulars and plan of the property apply to the Manager at the mill.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, August 1, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(n pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE OF POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

WHAT CAN YOU BUY CHEAPER than our Kioto set for six Persons, viz., 30 pieces for a trifling sum of Rs. 16 only. We defy competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A PROOF-READER for the Bombay East Indian Printing Press. An East Indian preferred.—Apply to the MANAGER, Marine Street, 16, Fort.

DAILY BAZAAR, Meat, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, and every description of market supplies.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.— A DRAUGHTSMAN competent to make, under direction, the working drawings for the construction of a Godown.—Apply, stating experience, &c., to "R. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as HEAD-MISTRESS, by a lady who has had 10 years' experience of teaching, and who holds first-class certificates and testimonials.—Apply by letter to "VERITAS," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5; postage 4 annas.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16 ; Flower, each at Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT and View Lenses by Dallmeyer, Ross, and Voigtlander. Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 11, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR BONAFIDE SALE—Several very valuable Australian Horses, Chargers, Trappers, handsome, sound, young, and good movers.—Apply to JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

BRACES AND TIES.—An immense selection of every make from Re. 1-8 ; also a large line in Washing Pin Scarfs, embroidered, silk spots, Horse Shoes, &c. Half dozen for Rs. 4.—BADHAM, PILE & Co.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,

Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in Silver in London* yesterday ; and Rupee Securities, in sympathy, moved up ⅛ per cent. in each denomination, at £67¼ and £70⅛, respectively. Another extra sale of 2½ lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta was made by Government at Saturday's enhanced rate of 1s. 4⅜d. Consols were steady at 99⅜ ; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106. In Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. down, at 106¾ ; and Exchange on London was a centime higher at Francs 25·32.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued firm with prices still moving upward, a further rise of 3d. per quarter both in Hard Red and Club No. 2, to arrive, by both routes, having been established yesterday. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet at previous quotations ; but Rapeseed was firm at a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown description to arrive. The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, the whole 490,000 skins put forward having found buyers in an active market, with Bombay skins 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher, and Madras fetching 1d. advance.

COTTON closed dull in Liverpool last evening, the day's sales, including 800 Surats, having aggregated 8,000 bales. Surats were quiet. Spot prices were unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher than on Saturday for July-August deliveries, unaltered for November-December, and 1-64d. up in all intermediate positions. Manchester was steady.

In New York there was no change from Saturday's rates of 11 cents for spot Mid-Uplands, and 9·74 cents for September Futures.

There has been a moderate enquiry for Cotton here from the Mills to-day, and about 1,500 bales are reported to have changed hands, more than half of which consisted of Dharwar, at Rs. 197 to Rs. 204, the rest being made up of Khandeish, at Rs. 184 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 214 per candy. Quotations for contracts in the next crop have been generally lower to-day and bargains are reported in the three grades of Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 167½, Rs. 176, and 185 per candy. "Good" Broach contracts for March delivery have again been done at 227½, "Good" Jalgaum for the same month has been quoted at Rs. 196 ; and Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 199 per candy.

WHEAT.—A large business has been done in this export to-day, and in response to the advance on the other side, prices here have been put up some 2 as. per cwt., the market having closed strong at the rise. We now quote :—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4-13-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 „)	„	4-12-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-10-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-6-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-7-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-7-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-0-0 to Rs. 4-1-0	„

SEEDS.—Considerable purchases of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have also been reported, and the tone of the market is firm ; but rates have not moved from our quotations of last evening.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	656	bales.
Wheat	59,587	cwts.
Linseed	8,256	„
Rapeseed	5,850	„
Poppyseed	1,483	„
Groundnuts	1,427	„

FREIGHTS are firm, and there has been more enquiry for forward tonnage. The Etolia (s) to arrive was fixed yesterday to speculators for picked or two Mediterranean ports at 17s. 6d. per ton for August loading ; and we hear that to-day the Clan Murray (s) has also been taken up on speculation, for late loading next month, at 18s. for Dunkirk or Liverpool, with option to Marseilles at 17s. 6d. per ton. We quote ready rates as follows :—

Liverpool,	17s.	Cotton 20s.	per ton.
London	16s. 3d.	„ 18s. 9d.	„
Continent.	18s.		„
Open Charter	18s.		„
Havre	18s.		„
Dunkirk	18s. to 18s. 9d.		„
Antwerp	18s. to 18s. 9d.		„
Marseilles	17s. to 17s. 6d.		„

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 4½d. for Bank Wire [illegible] 1s. 4 3-32d, at which a moderate amount of business has been done. At 1s. 4 5-32d. for ready there has been a pretty strong demand, but no seller could be found at the rate. Three months' sight Credits have been sold for October at 1s. 4 9-32d., but beyond this little has transpired excepting a limited business for the mail. The market closed steady at—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 ⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Documents	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·71½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, with a good many buyers for the next account, but not actual business reported. 100½ was quoted in the morning for Money, and 100 7-16 for the Account, but as the day advanced rates hardened, and 100 9-16 and 100½, respectively, were quoted at closing. 4½ per cents. 105, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a moderate enquiry for Mill Scrip to-day, and prices, where there has been any change, have, as a rule, moved up. We note an advance of Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough Mill Shares ; of Rs. 7½ in Khatao Mucconji and Oriental ; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Hyderabad Deccan, Manockji Petit, New Great Eastern, Queen, and Ripon. Jamshed and Southern Mahratta have declined Rs. 2½ each. Scinde Press shares are Rs. 20 lower ; Volkart's Press have declined Rs. 10 ; and Mofussil Company Rs. 5. Bapty Flour are Re. 1 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	847½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	175 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	49
Bombay Land & Build'g Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	510
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	60
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½	8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	380
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	150
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R[illegible] 9	362½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,245
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mill Co. Ld.	1,250		All	—	90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	£160

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

LEAN—July 22, at Dagshai, the wife of Captain K E Lean, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EAMES—JAMES—July 27, in the Free Church of Scotland Mission Church, opposite the Esplanade, by the Rev J Colville Peattie, Chinniah N Eames to Susan G James, of Tinnevelly.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

OUR London correspondent telegraphs to us to-day an announcement which will give general satisfaction in India. Lord Cross, he tells us, is determined upon a radical reduction of the Home charges, and with that object has appointed a strong committee to find ways and means of effecting economies before the end of the year. Large savings, he adds, are expected in the Stores Department, and possibly in the expenditure on the India Council. This latter anticipation needs some explanation. The strength of the Council is fixed by Act of Parliament at fifteen members, and the salary of each Councillor is £1,200. Their pay is not likely to be reduced, and the question suggests itself whether, in response to recent criticism, the Secretary of State is going to ask Parliament to curtail the numbers and put new and necessary limitations upon the functions of his Councillors, and so save some portion of the £18,000 a year which is paid to these gentlemen for services which few people in this country would estimate at so high a figure. The October session of Parliament will give Lord Cross an excellent opportunity for doing this, though as it is better not to be in a hurry even in a good cause, we should look with more confidence upon a reform of the Council following upon such an inquiry into the working of the government of India in England as a Parliamentary Committee could best institute. There are some to whom it will be no surprise to learn that the Secretary of State is disposed if possible to sacrifice his Council upon the altar of retrenchment. A story was current some time ago—one much too serious to find its way into the Society papers —that in a fit of despondency caused by a sudden and heavy fall in exchange, Lord Cross was heard to exclaim "the Council must go!" We might save £18,000 a year by making a clean sweep of the Council Chamber if so radical a measure as that were deemed expedient. But most people who have asked for reforms in *St. James's* Park would be content with less than that, and even if the Council were to disappear part of the sum saved would have to be applied in strengthening the superior ranks of administration. No one has contemplated a change at the India Office which would leave the Secretary of State unprovided with the best available expert assistance, so that the direct saving that would result from a reform or a reconstitution of the Council would be of no great moment.

But it is impossible to believe that the "turning loose"—to use Lord Randolph Churchill's phrase—of a strong retrenching committee in the office would not lead to substantial economies. The expenses of general administration in connection with the government of India in England come to little short of quarter of a million a year. When the charges of the Bank of England for the management of the debt are deducted, they are still over £200,000 [illegible] is represented by salaries. To this has to be added about £40,000—such was the amount in 1886—paid in pensions and compensation to retired officials. There is room here surely for the strong committee of which our London correspondent speaks to accomplish something. But this is only one department of a wide field of enquiry. The Home charges, if they are to be measured by the drawing powers which the Secretary of State has reserved to himself for the current year, come to at least fifteen millions sterling. Of this the greater part is beyond the range of investigation for purposes of retrenchment. Interest on debt amounts to about two and three-quarter millions sterling a year ; then there is interest on railways, which varies chiefly with the fortunes of the guaranteed companies, but which cannot be affected by economies. The non-effective charges of the Army—we are taking the accounts for 1886—come to little short of a million and three-quarters ; civil furlough and absentee allowances to £196,000 ; superannuation allowances and pensions out of the civil, military, and medical funds to a million and a quarter. Thus, unless the committee go into the whole question of non-effective charges, the expenditure which will remain for them to enquire into will represent rather less than half of the Home charges. Our correspondent says that the expenditure on stores will come especially under investigation. This has long been believed to be a peculiarly promising field of inquiry. Unfortunately the information available to the public upon the expenditure in this department is lamentably deficient. The Parliamentary paper entitled "East India, Home Accounts," which is supposed to tell us all about these things, tells us nothing about them that is worth knowing. The return abounds in particulars relating to the superannuation of the charwomen and hall porters who have served the Empire by doing duty at the India Office ; but concerning the many millions which are laid out in England every year through the Stores Department it tells us nothing beyond the totals spent on account of each of the several branches of the administration. Thus we learn that for the Opium Department stores were purchased to the value of £4,709 in 1886 ; for stamps £48,542 ; for the Post Office £37,139 ; for the Telegraphs £145,437 ; for the Mint £21,903 ; for the Marine £69,061 ; stationery and printing—the latter not a lost art in India, by the way—£67,293. Army stores came to £929,642 ; railway stores, purchased on capital account, £1,776,591. But until the accounts are available in more complete form than they now are they will be of small service. What is wanted is a statement with something of the completeness of the English Appropriation Accounts, in which every item of expenditure is set forth. The manner in which the business of the department is conducted is not so well spoken of that its operations should be shrouded in the mystery of big totals. Unless grievous injustice is done to the Stores Department at the India Office it is often exceedingly difficult to get a contract through without resorting to the vicious arts of what is euphemistically called the commission system. Where that is the case the buyer, who happens to be the Indian taxpayer, suffers in regard to price and quality. It is true that the Home accounts are audited, and that the auditor's report is printed with them. But we are not greatly struck with the vigilance of an audit which results in only ten items being objected to in an expenditure of nearly as many millions. A more perfunctory process than the audit whose results are set out on two pages of the accounts for 1886 could not well be imagined, and the impression which it leaves on the mind is that the Home expenditure of the Government of India is as much removed from official as from public supervision by the system on which its accounts are presented and supervised.

In connection with the prospect which our correspondent's telegram opens up of a reduction in the cost of the India Council Mr. Pedder's attempt in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* to vindicate the Council will be read with some interest. Mr. Pedder shows a very natural loyalty to his former official associates, but he makes no attempt to show why the India Office alone of all the great departments of the administration should be endowed with this cumbrous mechanism for the hindrance of work. He has, however, the good sense not to use the specious argument that was employed nearer at hand the other day that an Indian official was certain to be as good a man at home as he had been in India. The chief objection to the Council is that even the good men who are placed upon it work under conditions under which it is impossible that really good work can be got out of them. We cannot admit the "continuity" theory in which Mr. Pedder finds an excuse for the veteran who is permitted to lag superfluous on a stage upon which he manifestly totters. Such men are not a truly conservative element in the administration, for their conservatism is lacking in the vitality which comes from contact with the life and actuality of administration. They belong to the past, and the newer conditions with which they are presumed to be capable of dealing have grown up outside their ken. The expression is uncomplimentary, and what is worse, it is hackneyed ; but such men are not wronged when they are spoken of as the fossils of the Council. The reconstitution of the Council would not, as Mr. Pedder thinks, necessitate an assumption by the House of Commons of a larger and more direct share in Indian government. But if wisely effected it would lead to more freedom of action on the part of the administration in India, and that is precisely what we want. The House of Commons, except on occasions when some large moral impulse is necessary, would not intervene to advantage in the Government of India, but the Secretary of State's Council, as at present constituted, is not the only barrier that could be put up against the incontinent sea of speech and sentiment with which India would be threatened if the House of Commons were ever to take it into its head that it was equal to the government of this country.

THE interesting letter from General Hastings Fraser, of the Madras Staff Corps, which we published yesterday, is valuable as the evidence of an eye witness of some of the earlier phases of the evolution of the Hyderabad Railway and Mining schemes. The writer was Military Secretary to the Resident from the year 1869 till after the installation of H. H. the Nizam, and he was cognizant of the course of the earlier negotiations in connection with both the projects which have since made so much noise. He states that he was freely consulted in regard to them by the first Sir Salar Jung and by his successors, and he affirms that he is in a position to prove by documents in his possession that the Hyderabad Government was coerced by the Resident into acquiescence, and was not a free agent in the matter. He states that in 1883, when he [illegible] on leave, he was asked by one of the members of the then Provisional Government to return to India so that he might represent to the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, the real state of things in regard to the proposed concessions. Upon his return he found himself precluded from taking any official action of the kind suggested by the attitude of Mr. Cordery, who had then just succeeded Mr. Jones at the Residency, and appeared to be determined "to silence all opposition to Abdul Huq's schemes." That this was the prevailing impression at Hyderabad there can be no doubt, and many things seemed to indicate that the Resident was strongly in favour of pushing on the Railway project at all costs. General Fraser mentions that the Provisional Government gave him to understand that their continuance in office was held to depend upon their acquiescence in the projects. A newspaper was "warned," and the principal of the local College was arrested and deported for taking the chair at a meeting convened to discuss the project. The Military Secretary took it upon himself to point out to Mr. Cordery that the Government and people of Hyderabad regarded the proposals with strong repugnance, and that the final orders alleged to have been passed by the Council of Regency were quite informal, and had been protested against as invalid by the present Sir Asman Jah, who was a prominent member of the Council. "I regret to say, however," continues the General, "that Mr. Cordery turned a deaf ear to my representations, and continued that blind support of Abdul Huq's schemes which has resulted in the present scandals." Mr. Cordery retired from the service on the 13th of July, and his part in Hyderabad politics is over. There can be no doubt that General Fraser is quite correct in stating that Mr. Cordery gave very strenuous and consistent support to the schemes in question, and there may have been a wide-spread belief that he was even more resolutely determined to force through the Railway project than was really the case. But it is fair to say that Mr. Cordery was led to assume and to maintain the attitude which so disconcerted the Provisional Government and forced energetic remonstrances from his own Military Secretary, by a belief in three postulates which once accepted were quite sufficient to lead him into what the results have shown to be a false position. In the first place he believed firmly that the elder Sir Salar Jung was an ardent advocate of the schemes which had for their ostensible purpose the development of the Nizam's territories by the introduction of English capital invested in an extension of the existing Railway, and to be further used in the search for and working of the mineral resources of the country. It was perfectly true that at one time Sir Salar Jung had set his heart on all this ; but there is some reason to believe that he grew very sceptical on the subject some time before his death. The second consideration which, if we are not misinformed, weighed upon Mr. Cordery's judgment was the belief that the India Office was anxious to see the projected Railways constructed. The Government of India had no objections to offer, and the impression prevailed that it was as anxious as the people of the India Office to see an advance made in the development of the Indian Railway system, which would not add to the financial liabilities of the Indian Treasury. In point of fact, the Residency believed, or it was led to believe, that the project was favoured at Simla and at the India Office, while the Government of India and the India Office believed—for in each case dexterous diplomacy was used to lead them to believe with equal strength of conviction—that the Hyderabad Government was most eager to secure for the Nizam's territories an out-pouring of British capital which would fertilise its fields and enhance its revenue. If this belief was honestly—and we firmly believe that it was quite as honestly as it certainly was firmly—believed by the Resident who five years ago succeeded Mr. Jones at Hyderabad, all that followed becomes explicable. Mr. Cordery naturally regarded all who stood in the way of the realisation of a beneficent scheme for the opening up of the resources of Hyderabad as a disaffected person—a person to be warned, a person to be seized and deported ; and being a man of resolution, a man of energy and firmness, he acted according to his lights. That he made a huge mistake he now must himself realise very fully. But that he acted as he conceived for the best, and in all honour and honesty, there can be no doubt whatever. It may seem a paradox to say that had he not been so able and so capable a man he might not have been so easily duped ; his undoubting confidence in himself gave him as undoubting a confidence in those whom he trusted ; it never crossed his mind that "in holding the balance" between rival influences he was himself being utilised to inspire the Government of India and the India Office with a wholly erroneous notion of the views of the Government of Hyderabad, and was led to overawe the latter by giving the impression which he had himself received, that the Paramount Power favoured schemes of which it really knew little, and for which it cared not at all. It was the Day of Dupes—in a thoroughly oriental setting.

THE nomination of Sir John Day as a member of the Special Commission of Judges to be appointed to investigate the allegations preferred by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists has been contested, while those of Sir James Hannen and Sir Montague Smith have been unanimously approved. The reason is not far to seek, and we indicated it a few days since when giving the record of the three judges selected by the Ministry for this novel and onerous task. While Sir Montague Smith is seventy-eight years of age, and Sir James Hannen sixty-eight, the comparative youth of Sir John Day, who being only sixty-two years of age, is still in his prime, may warrant the expectation that he will take the lion's share of the laborious duties which will fall to the Commission. In other words, while Sir James Hannen by virtue of his position as president of an important division of the Supreme Court will be the most dignified of the triumvirate of judges, Mr. Justice Day will be the working member. It so happens that he is an ultramontane, and like most of the English Roman Catholics of that school he is credited with a strong repugnance to the leaders of a movement of which in its inception one of the watchwords was "No Priests in Politics." For those who look to the Vatican for political inspiration the Papal Rescript may not uncharitably be supposed to have great and even paramount authority. The recent intervention of his Holiness in Irish politics would very naturally cause attention to be concentrated on the one member of the Special Commission who might conceivably be biassed, however unconsciously, against the political leaders who were supposed to be aimed at in the recent Rescript. The Opposition raised no objection to Sir John Day's seniors on the Commission ; but took what was evidently a party vote against his nomination. The majority of eighty-nine shows that the normal strength [illegible] must have been put forth. To show how singularly involved some of the side issues in the present political complications are becoming, a correspondent writing to us from London by the last mail mentions that in the South of Ireland the peasantry have become possessed with a notion that the Pope, having taken the side of the Government against the Nationalists, has become a Protestant, and many of them have been confirmed in this notion by the circumstance that a Papal dispensation had honoured the feast of St. Peter and Paul by authorising the faithful to partake of meat on the Friday on which the feast in question happened to fall. This is the *per contra* of the effect produced on the frequenters of the May Meetings by the fact that her Majesty the Queen had sent the Pope a golden ewer, which his Holiness had used at the celebration of High Mass.

THERE appears to be some reluctance on the part of the Mahomedans of Bombay to take part in the National Congress at Allahabad. An invitation from the local Secretaries of the Congress to appoint delegates has been taken into consideration at two meetings of the Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, but some of the members have shown a decided opposition to the Congress, and no decision on the subject has been arrived at. The subject has been referred to a general meeting of the community which will be held a few days hence.

WE understand that Mr. J. Eliott, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is in Bombay on special duty, arranging a system of storm warning signals in uniformity with that in use in the United Kingdom. Mr. Eliot works in conjunction with Sir Henry Morland, the Port Officer, while Mr. Frederick Chambers also materially assists him in the task.

FEW, remarks the *Athenæum*, have succeeded in writing a thoroughly interesting novel of Anglo-Indian life. It would take too long to inquire into the reasons for this indubitable fact, but at any rate one reason seems to be that English society in India is isolated from the national and popular interests of the country, and has in it too little of heroism or high aspiration to compensate for its narrowness. The author of "The Morlands" (recently published) has done his best to break the spell of dulness by introducing some very improbable incidents, and saying as little as possible about the moral slumber or moral nightmare which most previous novels of this class have represented as the normal condition of Anglo-Indian society. He has thus made his story fairly readable without being repellant.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the headings "Too Bad for a Garden Party," "But Still Good Enough for the House of Commons," to the following :—Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M. P., has not yet been requested to resign his seat in the House of Commons. As a member of that Assembly, he was invited to the garden party which the Archbishop of Canterbury is giving in honour of the Pan-Anglican Assembly of Bishops at Lambeth Palace. We called attention to this the other day incidentally, and to-day we received the following communication :—"I am authorized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from whom, absolutely and entirely by inadvertence, an invitation was sent to Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., requesting his company at a garden party at Lambeth, to send you a copy of the following letter, which speaks for itself :—[Copy.] Lambeth Palace, S.E., July 10, 1888. Sir,—I am desired by the Archbishop of Canterbury to express his regret that a card of invitation to a garden party at Lambeth was forwarded to you through inadvertence, and to request that it may be returned and not used.—Your obedient servant, Montagu Fowler, Chaplain. Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P."

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIA OFFICE AND THE HOME CHARGES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 31.

I hear that Lord Cross has determined upon making a radical reduction in the Home Charges, and with that object a strong committee has been appointed. The savings contemplated will be effected before the end of the year.

Large economies will be brought about in the Stores Department, and it is possible that reductions will be made in the expenditure on the India Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAYOR OF SLIGO.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Mayor of Sligo has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an intimidating article in his journal.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. PARNELL.

In the House of Commons last night, the Bill for the appointment of a Commission of Judges to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell was considered in Committee.

The nomination of Sir John Day as one of the members of the Commission was contested, Mr. Gladstone joining in the opposition. The proposal, nevertheless, was carried by a majority of eighty-nine votes. The names of Sir James Hannen and Sir Montague E. Smith were unanimously agreed to.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, JULY 31.

At the Royal banquet given in honour of the Emperor William yesterday, toasts of a most cordial character were proposed by the King of Denmark and the Emperor of Germany.

The Emperor sailed at midnight.

FRENCH RESENTMENT AGAINST ITALY.

PARIS, JULY 31.

A semi-official Note published here has angrily denied the reported French designs against Tripoli. It declares that the Italian armaments, on the other hand, aim against Tripoli.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Oceana left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HANMANTRAO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 31.

The Hanmantrao Case was called to-day, before [illegible] appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Merwanji, pleader, for the defence.

The former, in accordance with the notice given for the other side, applied for an adjournment, alleging that further charges were to be made against the accused, and that Government desired time to prepare them.

Mr. Merwanji objected to the case being adjourned, urging that no good and sufficient reason could be adduced in support of the application.

Mr. Little urged the inconvenience of dealing with charges separately, and said that three charges were to be formulated, one of them being that he received and paid to Mr. Crawford the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a reward or inducement to procure the cancellation of a transfer of a Mamletdar from Sattara to another station; this was included in the information against Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Merwanji urged that this had nothing to do with the present case.

Mr. Little pointed out that no hardships to accused were involved; he had been liberated on bail, and the information on which he was charged was hurriedly laid, as Government believed it was his intention to quit Poona.

The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Merwanji had on Saturday intimated he might apply for an adjournment, and he believed that he would have applied had not the other side done so. Objection was made for objection's sake, and he granted the adjournment till August 15th.

A similar application is to be made to-morrow in Mr. Crawford's case.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

One charge against Mr. Crawford is that on the 10th June he received through Hanmantrao a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the cancellation of an order transferring Kassinath Gopinath Balkrishna, Mamletdar of Sattara, to a distant part of the district. It is stated that the wife of the Mamletdar was an invalid, whom it was inadvisable to remove. Kassinath sought out Hanmantrao, to whom he paid Rs. 1,000 to induce Mr. Crawford to cancel the order, which was done.

This is the only charge in the information on which Mr. Crawford was arrested. To-morrow an application similar to that made in Hanmantrao's case is to be made before Mr. Vidal.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

Sir Asman Jah had an hour's interview with the Viceroy on Monday afternoon.

On his return journey from Mysore to Ootacamund, Lord Connemara will visit the Kolar Gold Fields.

THE LATE MR. BRIND.

The body of Mr. Brind, Assistant Commissioner in the Shwebo District of Upper Burma, who was reported missing, has been found in the stream, near Kalwet. It is supposed that the unfortunate gentleman was accidentally drowned.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SIKKIM.

Reinforcements are to be sent to the Sikkim field force in consequence of the latest move of the Tibetans. Five hundred of the 1st Gurkhas at Dharamsala have been ordered to start forthwith. They will be railed to Darjeeling, and thence march to Pedong.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

500 men of the second battalion 1st Goorkhas from Dharmsala are under orders for Sikkim.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JULY 31.

An influential deputation, representing the leading landholders, bankers, merchants, and the legal profession waited yesterday upon the Chief Commissioner, to give expression to the grave anxiety that prevails generally among the people at the threatened absorption of the Central Provinces into Bombay.

LORD CONNEMARA AT OOSOOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

His Excellency the Governor, in replying to the native address at Oosoor, remarked that he took the deepest interest in agriculture, but was far from advocating the introduction of violent changes or departure from the immemorial uses in this ancient country, unless experience dictates necessity for the change. The Indian ryot understands very well the use of manure and the necessity of clean cultivation or careful weeding, which are among the cardinal principles successful to agriculture. His Excellency was pleased to hear that they were much interested in the ensilage experiments in which Government were not less interested, and lately he carefully reviewed the various local experiments, some of which were not successful. Silos were useful sometimes, but they could not make good silage with bad materials. Alluding to sanitation, his Excellency announced that the Government of India are elaborating a scheme, the details of which will soon be with the Government of Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra arrived here on the evening of the 28th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here on the evening of the 28th instant, two days before due date.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The Clan line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macpherson left here yesterday morning for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamers Ballaarat and Nepaul arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 31.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.

The Manchester [illegible] has been steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42 3-16.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

10 p.m.	80·0

TUESDAY, JULY 31.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	78·8
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	80·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee, at 12-30 p.m., Thursday 2nd.
Line Bangkok Saigon, interrupted.

A REPORT is current in Turkish official circles, coming from St. Petersburg, that after the interview of the two Emperors the German Kaiser will undertake the part of mediator between Russia and the European Powers in the Bulgarian question. There is also a report that Ministerial changes are impending, consequent on the apprehensions in high circles that serious dangers threaten the Empire from the rumoured understanding between Germany and Russia, to which, it is argued, Austria would necessarily be persuaded to become a party. The complete isolation of France following on such an arrangement would lead to the loss of all her counterbalancing influence in the Eastern question; and England would, in the opinion of Oriental diplomatists, have enough to do in defending her own interests, besides which she is suspected of harbouring unfriendly feelings towards Turkey. As the Ministry is accused of being strongly Conservative in the sense of supporting British policy in the East, tending to protect the integrity of Turkey, it is oddly enough reasoned that it may be advisable to call to power a new Cabinet, more inclined to be conciliatory towards Russian views.

ANOTHER rival to Volapuk has made its appearance in Warsaw, where its merits have been proclaimed by its inventor, for the special benefit of Englishmen, in a pamphlet, entitled "Dr. Esperanto's International Tongue." Unfortunately Dr. Esperanto, though he has had the assistance of a gentleman described as "J. St. Price," does not appear to possess sufficient skill in the use of our language to make his explanations quite clear. When he says, "The reader will undoubtedly take with mistrust that opuscule in hand, supposing that I am speaking about an irrealizable utopy," he might doubtless exclaim with old Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. "This is a muddle, but you know what I mean;" and though the style undoubtedly savours of Teutonic idioms, the same might be said regarding such a sentence as, "I will not speak here much about the considerable importance for humanity of one international by every one, without any condition, accepted tongue." Unhappily it is not always so easy to guess the precise purport of his observations; but we learn that though the propounder of the scheme is wise enough to be "rather prepared for the baddest than to have too splendid hopes" he is still sufficiently sanguine to propose that ten millions of people should each "full out" "a printed slip" promising to learn this tongue "when the number of such promises will reach that number." The refusal, it is declared, "would not be neglect but crime," and it "could only be explained by the fear of birth, science, or money-aristocracy of finding their names on the list beside the names of people of inferior social position." Altogether Dr. Esperanto's preface, if it does not satisfy us that he has invented a satisfactory universal international tongue, serves at least to show that something of the sort is sorely needed.

THE HUNMANTRAO CASE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

THE proceedings in Hunmantrao's case began to-day, before Mr. Vidal. At the opening of the court Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, addressing his worship, said: I am instructed to appear on behalf of Government to apply for an adjournment for fifteen days. I may say, I understand that the accused was let out on bail on Saturday last, and therefore, being on bail, there is not such pressing necessity for proceeding with the case as there would be if he were in prison. I communicated with him on Sunday—I only arrived here at midnight on Friday—writing him this letter:—

3, LOTHIAN ROAD, 29th July, 1888.

MR. HUNMUNTRAO RAGHUVENDRAO.

Sir,—I beg to give notice that it is my intention to apply on Tuesday next for an adjournment of the case in the District Magistrate's Court against you for a fortnight, on the ground that the other charges, which the Government propose to lay against you, are not ready. I do not propose to lead evidence on Tuesday.—F. A. LITTLE, Solicitor to Government.

To that letter I received a reply yesterday at 5 o'clock, dated 30th July, from Mr. Merwanji Framji, in the following terms:—

POONA, 30th July, 1888.

TO F. A. LITTLE, ESQ.,

Solicitor to Government, Poona.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., addressed to Mr. Hunmuntrao, giving him notice of your intention to apply to the District Magistrate to-morrow for an adjournment of the case pending against him before that officer, I am instructed by Mr. Hunmuntrao to state that the grounds stated in your said letter for such adjournment are not valid, and that your application will be opposed. Please take notice that you are required to produce all your witnesses to-morrow for the purpose of examination before the District Magistrate, as Mr. Hunmuntrao is extremely anxious to know upon whose information or testimony the present false accusation has been brought against him. Mr. Hunmuntrao and his sureties do not wish to keep the present accusations hanging over the head of the former, simply because some other charges which Government propose to lay against him are not ready. The present case must go on, as Mr. Hunmuntrao has already sufficiently suffered by the extraordinary proceedings adopted against him up to date.—Yours, &c., MERWANJI FRAMJI.

So far as the allegations in this letter are concerned, first, as to the other charges—Government does propose to bring other charges against him, and so far as possible the intention is to have one trial in which three charges can be included, and it would prove to be quite a waste of time of the court to-day if we went through the same evidence in all three charges. Moreover, your worship has already another information before you against Mr. Crawford, in which exactly similar offences are shown against Hunmuntrao. I have applied for a copy of the information in that case. I got it yesterday. It commenced like this, "That on the 10th June last Hunmantrao did receive from Kassinath Gopinath Balcrishna the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a reward or inducement for procuring the cancellation of his transfer from the Sattara district—alleging an offence of exactly the same kind as the present one, we may charge Hunmantrao in this case, or we may choose some other from the several cases we are enquiring into. The postponement cannot damage him—one would have thought that if he was not guilty, instead of trying to hasten the case he would have courted the fullest enquiry, and have given us time to make every enquiry into the matter—as we shall have to and from persons in all parts of the district. Thus again, in this particular case our hand was forced rather sooner than otherwise would have been the case, because we believed that Mr. Hummantrao was about to quit this place, and we were bound to file an information quickly in order to secure his attendance here. Of course, I could produce some evidence to-day, but if I did so it would be out of order, and likely to complicate the proceedings. I could put in some documentary evidence against Hunmantrao and in support of the information. But as I said, I am unwilling to do this.

Mr. Merwanji Framj: In the first place in reply to Mr. Little's remarks concerning the letters, I would apply that they be filed. It is, as Mr. Little stated—he wrote to me on the 29th July, and I replied on the 30th. But in reply I stated that the reasons assigned by the learned solicitor were not sufficient reasons, and that he had no ground for applying for a postponement.

The Magistrate: But, Mr. Merwanji, you applied on Saturday for an adjournment on the ground that you wished to instruct counsel. Do you now adhere to that application?

Mr. Merwanji: No, I abandon it.

The Magistrate: Entirely?

Mr. Merwanji: Yes, entirely. Since then the accused has been out of custody, and I have had instructions to proceed with the case. Your honour will remember that my application was an informal one—an *ex-parte* application. I thought it might be necessary to apply for an adjournment that time might be given in which to instruct counsel, but that had nothing to do with the present application. The procedure laid down in warrant cases—in secs. 251 and 252, Criminal Procedure Code, is as follows:—Sec. 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code says:—The following procedure shall be observed by magistrates in the trial of warrant cases—Act X, 1872, sec. 213. Section 252.—When the accused appears or is brought before a magistrate, such magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution. The magistrate shall ascertain, from the complainant or otherwise, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case, and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before himself such of them as he thinks necessary. But, your worship, in sec. 344 the following provision is made for adjournments. If from the absence of a witness or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or to adjourn, any inquiry or trial, the court may, by order in writing stating the reasons therefor, from time to time postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks fit, for such time as it considers reasonable, and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody. Explanation.—If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand. Then comes the explanation of these reasonable causes, and in the faith of these I submit that the reasons given by Mr. Little in his letter do not come within the explanations given here. The proposal by Government to proceed with other charges does not afford a sufficient ground for the postponement of the charge now against Hunmantrao with which the prosecution ought to be ready to proceed.

The Magistrate: But, Mr. Merwanji, the new charges, we are told, can be tried with the particular charge which has brought us here.

Mr. Merwanji: I would urge, your worship, that this is a negative provision. If the court does not take more charges than three, it does not say that it shall wait until those three charges are framed and prepared. Each charge should be dealt with on its merits. If all the same people were concerned in all the charges then there might be some good grounds for postponement. But here they are different people to each charge. Here a certain sum of money is alleged to have been paid to the accused for a certain purpose. As to the others we do not know when the charges said to be in preparation will be completed, and we have no information as to what they are or as to what persons will be called in evidence. We hear that in the information filed against Mr. Crawford the accused's name is implicated. He has nothing to do with information laid against Mr. Crawford, who will doubtless explain all about it. If the application had been made on the ground that the evidence was not ready, that explanation would be covered by sec. 344; it would be a reasonable excuse. But it is not; and the accused is merely mentioned in an information against a co-accused. Besides there is no complaint laid by a real complainant. Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector-General of Police, has filed an information on the statements of somebody else whose name is not disclosed. The accused has not had an opportunity of knowing the names of the witnesses for the prosecution up to to-day—and properly speaking, if the case is to come on the witnesses should have been summoned ready to give evidence. There is another circumstance—it is very lucky that the accused is on bail. He was unable to get bail in Bombay, for he is unknown. He comes from distant parts, and the information itself describes him as Jaghirdar of Bijapur. He could not readily go and say "Here is half a lakh of rupees." But now the sureties have been found although the bail was excessive. Supposing he had not found bail, would your worship have remanded him in custody again because Government proposed to prefer other charges? That would be punishing the accused without a trial. If so, it is well he has found bail. I maintain the ground put forth by the Government Solicitor is not a valid one, and if there are to be fresh charges, I think the procedure should be as laid down in secs. 262 and 3. "In trials under this chapter, the procedure prescribed for summons-cases shall be followed in summons-cases, and the procedure prescribed for warrant-cases shall be followed in warrant-cases, except as hereinafter mentioned. No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any section under this chapter—Act X. 1872, sec. 227. Sec. 263.—In cases where no appeal lies, the magistrate or bench of magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter, in such form as the local Government may direct, the following particulars:—(*a*) the serial number; (*b*) the date of the commission of the offence; (*c*) the date of the report or complaint; (*d*) the name of the complainant, if any, &c. Sec. 91.—When any person, for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant, is present in such court such officer may require such person to execute a bond with or without sureties for his appearance in such court. If there is to be an adjournment it should be conditionally that we are furnished with the names of witnesses whom the prosecution propose to call, and that if any fresh warrant for these additional charges is issued, the same security shall suffice.

The Magistrate: What have you to say to that, Mr. Little?

Mr. Little: I am not prepared to go on with the case. I know that the accused was on bail when I wrote to Mr. Merwanji. I think no hardship would accrue to the accused if the application be granted, and I assure your worship it would be inconvenient now to lead evidence. There will doubtless be a large body of evidence, and to go over this in each of the three charges would be a great waste of time; I repeat that I am willing to put in documentary evidence, but this would be inconvenient. Then as to my friend's argument that the ground for the application does not come within the provisions of sec. 244, I would urge that if your worship will look at the section it applies to cases where the accused is already in custody and provides that an accused person may be remanded in custody for a term not exceeding fifteen days at a time. Moreover, if that were not so, the section is quite wide enough to give your worship power to adjourn the case on any reasonable excuse. The explanation only defines one excuse though there may be a thousand reasonable excuses, and in a case of this sort—which is not a case between private individual, but one brought at the instance of Government,—Government is always ready to give a certain amount of latitude for making proper inquiries. As to the issue of fresh warrants, I do not suppose any will issue so long as the present bail stands.

The Magistrate: It is merely a question of reasonable excuse. If the accused had been in custody the necessity for taking evidence before remand was granted would be more apparent. I believe it has been laid down by the Madras High Court—and very wisely—that for every fresh record applied for additional and stronger evidence shall be required. In this case the accused has been liberated on bail, and I do not see he can be prejudiced in the least by the postponement. I have also in my mind the application made to me on Saturday.

Mr. Merwanji: I said, your worships, it might be necessary to apply for a postponement.

The Magistrate: I think the present objection is made simply for the sake of objection.

Mr. Merwanji: Oh, no; I said it might be necessary to apply, but then I had not the instructions I have to-day to proceed. However, if your honour rules that the adjournment shall be made, I do not wish to dispute it.

The Magistrate: I mentioned the application made on Saturday, simply because I think it considerably weakens the objection you have raised to-day. And I think if the opposite side had not applied for an adjournment, you would.

Mr. Merwanji: I might have done; but, of course, I can only act on my instructions. If I made the application I did so only because I was instructed. The plea is not guilty, let me prove my innocence.

Mr. Little: With reference to Mr. Merwanji's remarks as to witnesses, I may say that if I cannot get them without, I shall issue summonses for them; and if I inform the magistrate who they are, there is nothing in the code to the effect that I shall give similar information to the other side. Your worship may depend upon it, I shall not take the slightest advantage of the other side. I shall not hurry the case, and have no intention of taking them by surprise by springing witnesses upon them suddenly.

The Magistrate: Then the application is granted, and the case adjourned until Wednesday, August 15.

THE SETTING IN OF JULY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.*

LAST winter a very wise man, another Joseph, though of London, not of Egypt, rose up and told the people that there would be a famine, not of loaves and fishes, but of water. "If there is not a great rainfall in February," he said, "there will be a water famine in the summer." February was untrue to its name of "fill dyke" and passed by without rain; and tremblingly we thought of the thirsty future, and debated among ourselves on investing our little surplus cash in shares in waterworks, Salutaris Co. or the purification of Father Thames. But water companies had not made themselves specially fascinating; and Salutaris and Seltzer are excellent, but not exactly what one would call economical for household purposes; and the cleansing of Father Thames, though a splendid project, would be slow and probably not complete before the coming drought. So we did nothing; we waited and, though we do not pretend to be prophets, we were at least wise in our generation. Summer has come; at least, the season so called is here, and even is partly gone, and as yet there has been no water famine. Nor is it likely that we shall cry out for water soon after the deluges of rain that have been lately poured on our ill-fated summer bonnets, our light overcoats, and what used to be known as dust cloaks, though the fact has had time since last year to be forgotten. It is no wonder that after such a prophetical *fiasco* the oracles of the meteorological office should be a little timid of proclaiming their forecasts; that they should, in fact, wait until what they thought likely to come to pass is apparently about to be fulfilled before proclaiming it loudly to the world. That is what a man did this week. He acknowledged that he was afraid to foretell, though he knew it, he said that we should have a bad summer, lest he might be wrong in his conjectures. It is a little late, however, for him to announce his discoveries when they are an accomplished fact. It is a little late for us who might, if we had known, have bought mackintoshes instead of lace and beady mantles; and it is much too late for him to make his name famous as an authority. If we are in future a little sceptical of the dictums of the weather office it will be all the fault of these fair and foul weather prophets.

⁂

But as far as fashion is concerned this year, the weather has suited admirably with the costumes. What is more painfully inharmonious than the dull blot made by a widow's sombre crape on the beautiful, bright picture of summer flowers and sunshiny blue skies. But weeping skies go very well with mourning garments, and our masses of thunderous black and grey and silver tinted clouds are repeated admirably in the various shades of light mourning toilets. Hats, with amazing bows of white and grey broad ribbon and an odd feather plucked from the pinion of a giant crow to give them a piquant effect, are very much worn. So are large soft white leghorns that have their brims twisted and quilled and tied up as old-fashioned babies' hats used to be behind, but in front left drooping and making a pleasant and becoming shadow on the face.

⁂

Miss Atherton, in her character of a wild Irish girl in "Run Wild," the new play at the Strand Theatre, wears a delightful hat, soft and broad brimmed, with luxuriant trails of wild flowers filling up the gaps where it is tucked up, and then falling loosely over the edge. It suits her soft face and makes her pretty eyes all the more expressive from the depth of the shadow. Sailor hats, at least a modification of the shape, suit some faces better than the soft broad leghorns. Miss Grace Huntley, who took the part of Lady Grace Howard, had a pretty simple one with a summer custome of blue and white boating flannel. A very striking and becoming bonnet, made mostly of poppies, was worn by Miss Susie Vaughan, a handsome woman, who acted the aristocratic Mrs. Parker very cleverly. Her hair, which was powdered, was raised in front over a delicate fringe of small curls to soften the forehead, and the bonnet was perched quite high on the top of the edifice. Poppies of all colours and all sizes, from the giant which looks like a gorgeous scarlet cabbage to the bunches of tiny Iceland buds that are so exquisitely delicate in their various shades of pink and yellow, are greatly worn. There is a happy belief that is specially shared by those to whom black is unbecoming that scarlet is mourning. And so what flower is more suitable now than the rich red poppy with its purple stained heart and dark fringed stamens and its furry grey green stalks and leaves. However, in or out of mourning, the gorgeous poppy is a favourite, and Miss Susie Vaughan understood exactly what her handsome black silk costume required to give it *chic* when she chose her poppy bonnet.

⁂

"Run Wild" has been unfavourably received, though it is one of those bright laughable little comedies after the style of "Our Boys." Mr. John Parker is a retired cotton merchant, who has married the exceedingly aristocratic sister of Sir Geoffrey Carew, but in spite of the many advantages he ought to derive from so high a connection Mr. Parker remains a simple minded, plain mannered man, of whom his wife is thoroughly ashamed. She has brought up her only son with the same feeling; and he, the snobbiest of snobs, values his father only as far as he contributes funds to meet the son's extravagance. The daughter Collie, whose misfortune it was in her mother's eyes that she should be a girl, has been banished to Ireland for her education; and in the freedom of an Irish home with seven boy cousins as companions it is hardly to be wondered at that Miss Collie should run wild somewhat and not exactly meet her mother's approval on her return home after thirteen years' absence. She appears in a smart short frock, a horsily cut jacket and a little crimson jockey cap on her regal gold curls, talks with a terrific brogue, which, by the way, would have been strong on the lips of a Galway fishwoman, and was certainly an over-drawing of the character of the wild Irish girl. Collie is delightfully fresh in her remarks, and there is a capital scene where she goes to visit her brother in his chambers and unconsciously throws herself into the arms of the wrong man, her brother being out, and she expecting to find no one else. When Collie finds she has been lavishing her kisses on her cousin Dick she is somewhat consoled by the fact that cousins are the same as brothers in Ireland, and they become the best of friends in no time. Collie patches up the quarrels of her parents and makes peace between her father and brother, and in spite of her wildness and her brogue manages to win her mother's heart at length as well as the more easily conquered heart of her cousin Jack Carew, to which she laid violent though unintentional siege the night of her visit to her brother's chambers. Mr. Willie Edonni takes the part of the cotton merchant, and acts it with his usual quaint humour. Pathetically humble in his self-depreciation, Mr. Parker's pride in his handsome arrogant wife is always strong, and when he can justly obey her he is a devoted slave. But he is too upright to sacrifice other people to her whims and fantasies, and so they part after a battle royal over Collie, who eventually manages to bring them together again. The acting of the play is on the whole very good, a scene with some young swell friends of young Parker and Carew's being especially smart. The elegantly got up young mashers, whose prototypes one meets everywhere, are amusing each in his own way. One is impudently audacious, another languidly elegant, a third a delightful piece of vain foppery; but at heart they are sound, and when they find out young Parker's meanness in disowning his father they one and all turn their backs upon him, as well as on the dinner and card party to which he had invited them as guests.

⁂

The play is prettily put on the stage, and the music is good and lively; nevertheless the house, though it was only the fifth night, was a very poor one. The boxes and stalls were indeed fairly filled, but the body of the house, which usually decides whether the play is to succeed or no, had a very deserted appearance. A philosophical Frenchman, who is fond of the theatre, says "*Quand il ya du monde, je m'y amuse; quand il n'y a personne, j'y vais dormir. C'est tout profit.*" In spite of an empty house I was amused, and I did not need to sleep. There was a very handsome woman in one of the boxes, who kept us all awake by the gorgeousness of her red dress and the flash of her diamonds. She was an American who had taken Paris *en route* for London, and had brought away some of the richest and most splendid confections that the Rue de l'Opera could produce. Her dress cut in a square was very becoming to her handsome neck, and the sleeves, which were an application of old Greek to modern Parisian requirements, showed off her arms, which were well shaped and white, though not perhaps plump enough to be altogether uncovered.

⁂

Talking of diamonds reminds me of Madame Andree's jewels, which are this week to be sold for the benefit of the poor children of the Gobelins district; the only condition imposed by Madame Andree in return for the generous gift is that the dispensing of the fund shall be placed altogether in the hands of the Sisters of Charity. The jewels are valued altogether at about twenty-four thousand pounds, but they will probably fetch much more, as there is great rivalry between the various American copper and railway Queens now in Paris as to who shall be the happy possessor. A necklace of large rubies and diamonds which belonged to Queen Marie Amelie is the most coveted, but there are strings of pearls of great size and opals of almost matchless evenness that ought to be quite as delightful to possess, even though they have not descended from a Queen. Madame Andree Nèe Jacquemart was a distinguished professional portrait painter before her marriage. The Bazaar de la Charite, held in Rue la Boetie by the Catholic ladies of Paris from Easter to Whitsuntide, has realized twenty-thousand pounds, a good return for the pleasant trouble of turning shopkeeper in a good cause.

⁂

London ladies are equally energetic for charity; and there will be something to repay them for their trouble when the *fete* organised in aid of the Victoria Hospital for children is inaugurated at the Anglo-Danish Exhibition next week. The Irish Exhibition is also to have its *fete* in aid of the poor Irish peasants on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th July, and a most remarkable combination of ladies, representative of all political parties, will give their services in selling at the mimic shops of the old Irish market-place. Every stall has been taken, and among those ladies who will preside and sell are the Marchionesses of Salisbury and Londonderry, Lady Arthur Hill, the Countess Spencer, the Countess of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Balfour, Lady Harcourt, the Countess Bective, Lady Charles Beresford, the Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Leitrim, Marchioness of Headfort, Countess Cavan, Countess de la Warr, Countess of Romney, Baroness Bolsover, Lady Hayter, Lady Inchiquin, Lady Westbury, Lady George Hamilton, and many others. The laying aside of political bias in the good cause of charity is sure to bring success and to do much towards engendering good feeling between the two nations, and there is every prospect that the Fancy Fair will be one of the brightest and pleasantest events of the season.

⁂

"I like everything about England," said a German gentleman to me the other day, "but the emancipation of women, and of that I cannot approve." I am afraid we women of England like our emancipation so well that we are not likely to surrender it to please a German or any other man under the sun. Emancipation has given us many things that we should not have, even under the judicious rule of the Fatherland, and it will not be long, I think, until the Germans have to extend their privileges to their womankind, or they will find their womankind develop an unconquerable longing to set up on their own account in the free land of Great Britain. A lady has this year taken the gold medal for classics at the M. A. examination of the University of London, which is the highest classical honour the University has to bestow. This lucky girl is Miss Mary Lousia Worly, of the North London Collegiate School for girls and Girton College, Cambridge. There were sixteen candidates in classics, of whom ten passed. The entries for the current matriculation examination number nearly two thousand, of whom three hundred are ladies.

⁂

People tell me that Mr. Holiday's reredos for a church in Philadelphia is very beautiful. It represents the last supper, and is carried out in Mosaic. Mr. John Dillon sat as model for one of the disciples, the one who is next to the Beloved Disciple, and the likeness is very striking. It is a still more striking thing that a criminal should sit as model for a saint in a religious picture.

⁂

The Rev. Mr. Eyton, Vicar of Trinity Church, Sloane Street, has been giving his fashionable congregation his opinion on the way society spends the Sabbath. Mr. Eyton does not think St. Paul would object to a young fellow's going off on a bicycle for a run in the beautiful country, but he would certainly have fallen foul of the man who gets up late, eats too much dinner, and spends the afternoon in sleeping off the effects, thereby practically reducing himself to the level of a brute. St. Paul would also have objected to overworking servants, hiring special trains for picnics, and keeping up an extravagant style of life, which involves the bondage of men and women. St. Paul was lucky in having had nothing to do with Belgravia and women of fashion, who would probably have proved too much for him, as they are for their less exacting pastors of the present.

* Delayed in transmission.

FOREIGNERS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, JULY 1.

I SPOKE in my last letter of the proclamation which the Shah had published at the instigation of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and which assured to all Persian subjects the protection of their lives and property and perfect liberty to do with their property whatever they pleased. Excepting a few enthusiasts, no one here took the document, printed in gold though it was, *au sérieux*. Life and property in Persia always have been, and will be, dependent on the Sovereign in spite of all proclamations and assurances to the contrary. A few weeks after the proclamation had seen the light of day the faith of the few abovementioned enthusiasts received a rude shock. All the legations here were notified by a circular note from the Foreign Office that "henceforth no Persian subject will be permitted to sell, let, or mortgage to a foreign subject any immovable property, such as land, houses, shops, store-rooms, water canals for irrigation, &c.; any contravention will be punished by confiscation of the whole property. No Persian subject will be permitted to borrow money or take any advance from a foreign subject on a Government bill, or give such bill in payment of a debt; should he do so, the bill will be considered null and void, and the Persian subject as well as the foreign subject will not be paid; in fact, the claim of the latter will be considered illegal. No Persian subject in Government employ will be permitted to have any commercial dealings or money transactions with foreigners, and any claims by foreigners against Government servants will not be recognized by the authorities." In the final sentence of this astounding circular, the Persian Foreign Office, evidently having at heart the ease and comfort of the foreign legations, requests them to communicate the new order to all their subjects "in order that they may not be uselessly bothered by claims of which no notice can be taken." In the great proclamation we had it that "all our subjects have full liberty as to life and property, and they can dispose of their property as they list, and engage in any undertaking they please, be it for amassing money, for forming companies, establishing factories, constructing roads, &c., &c." Now the thing has been amended, the hated, unbelieving, foreigner has been excluded; but how the Persians are to form companies, establish factories, or construct roads without the help of these unbelievers is a question which the Persian Government does not deign to explain. Hardly had the circular been communicated when the Foreign Office found out that prohibiting Persian subjects to let houses and shops to foreigners would not fit in with the treaties concluded between Persia and other States. All treaties have it that "foreigners in Persia will be permitted to rent houses, store-rooms, and shops," and the Foreign Office the day following sent out another circular saying that the letting of houses and shops was not prohibited.

I may here remark that the commercial treaty concluded at Turkmanchai, between Russia and Persia, on the 22nd of February, 1828, positively states in paragraph 5: "As the usages of Persia make it difficult for foreigners to rent houses, store-rooms, and shops, Russian subjects will be permitted to acquire houses for their residences, as well as store-rooms and shops for their commerce and goods, both by way of rent and purchase." As all the treaties concluded since then by other Powers have the most favoured nation clause, it is evident that all foreigners have not only the right of renting, but also that of purchasing houses. Only in the East can we meet with a Minister of Foreign Affairs who completely ignores the treaties his Government has concluded, and we may add only in the East can one see the spectacle of a gold printed proclamation being published with sound of trumpet one day and being virtually annulled the next day for no reason whatever unless it be fanaticism, and with an almost incredible nonchalance and a total disregard of the liberty of the subjects.

Some persons explain the new edict as a spoke in the wheel of the English bank to which I alluded in my last letter, and say it was instigated by the Russians as a move against English influence. If the explanation is correct, which I for my part hardly believe, one may well ask "Is Persia preparing for an anti-English treaty similar to the one concluded with Napoleon I. in 1807?" In that treaty we have paragraph 8 to the effect that the Shah will break off all political and commercial relations with England and seize all English merchandise in Persia; all Englishmen will leave the country, and be refused entrance into Persia; all communication with England by sea and land will be prohibited. At that time the good-natured Fath Ali Shah, the present Shah's great-grandfather, was at his wit's ends because the Russians were daily swallowing a slice of Persia and threatened the capital, and Napoleon and the grande nation being his only anchor of hope, he had to accept their proposals; but, vacillating as he was and the grande nation not turning up, he soon came back to a better state of mind, gave up Napoleon, received our Minister, Sir Harford Jones, and continued to amuse himself, like another Solomon, with his many wives.

The present Shah seems to have given up any further attempts to make honest men of his servants. The Crown possesses immense property in Persia, and if the villagers on the Crown lands were treated with justice and humanity, and the lands properly cultivated, the Shah would derive an enormous income from them. Honest and able men, however, are rare in Persia, and the revenues from the Crown estates have decreased considerably within the last forty years, and are decreasing still. The fault lies with the agents. The average agent will turn a flourishing village into a deserted ruin in about ten years; his only object is to enrich himself. By gradually increasing the taxes he impoverishes the inhabitants who finally, when they have not a stitch left and have no means to cultivate their fields, run away, leaving the village a ruin, the fields a desert. If the agents are changed, say every year, the thing gets worse, for then every agent tries to get out of the villagers in one year as much as he would otherwise have got in four or five years. Punishing the agents is useless; the villages once deserted remain so. About three years ago the Shah sold a part of the Crown domains, or rather gave them away; any person who agreed to pay to the Crown the original assessment received full title deeds, making him absolute owner of the land, and giving him full liberty to will and give it away or sell it. In this manner the Crown domains of the Zenjan province were disposed of. Now those of the districts South of Hamadan and some near Teheran are being given away. By this system the State gains in two ways, first the revenues do not decrease and are regularly paid, and secondly many agents are done away with and their salaries saved.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of science might I suggest that should the "powers that be" deign the inauguration of a Pharmacological Institute, that laboratories for practical and experimental physiology and bacteriology be added thereto, as being of equal, if not greater, practical utility; the former being the basis of rational therapeusis, and the latter of pathogenisis.

July 31. F. R. M. S.

WAR OR PEACE?

THE special Commissioner of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in continuation of his articles on Continental prospects, writes :—

Russia—what is Russia? I do not wish to idealize the country where I have received so hospitable a welcome, and in which I have spent two of the happiest months of my life. There is a natural tendency for any one in my position to see things very much *couler de rose*, but solid facts cannot be mistaken either by optimist or pessimist.

Russia is the nearest counterpart to the British Empire to be found in the world to-day. It is a world in itself, full of vast and unrealized potentialities of wealth and life. It contains a population of 120 millions, increasing at the rate of 1,250,000 every year, in possession of the back garden of Europe and of Asia. This population, for the most part ignorant, unsophisticated, and simple, is peaceful, laborious, and fraternal to an extent unrealized in the West. Since the Napoleonic Empire received its death-wound amid the flames of Moscow, the Russian people, as distinguished from the army and the Government, have never made war excepting under the pressure of religious enthusiasm and humanitarian sympathy for their co-religionists in the Balkan. Before 1876 the English did not understand this. But now we understand it. The normal temperature of a Russian peasant is that registered in England when Mr. Gladstone discoursed on Bulgarian atrocities at Blackheath and at St. James's Hall. At any moment that religious and humanitarian feeling may be roused so as to precipitate another war in the East, but, excepting as against Turkey, the Russian masses have no deep and passionate sentiments endangering peace. The Russian peasant, although one of the most excitable and enthusiastic, is the least bellicose human being extant, unless it be the Chinese. His one ambition is to cultivate his field in peace, to marry a wife, and to bring up his children. He is no politician, and the Government interferes but little in his life beyond levying taxes and enforcing the conscription. The life of Russia is not in the Senate, in the country house, or the barracks—the life of Russia is in the peasant's hut.

With this peasant-Russia England can have no quarrel, save in so far as she identifies herself with the misbelievers who defile the Holy Places and oppress the Orthodox brethren in Europe and in Asia. Since 1878 when we signed the Berlin Treaty and extorted the Anglo-Turkish Convention from the Government of the Porte, England has accepted the standpoint of the moujik as to the necessity of rescuing the subject populations from the tender mercies of the Turks.

But out of the bosom of this population, which is pacific, kindly affectioned, and contented beyond all the other populations of Europe, there is evolved by the dire enchantment of the conscription an army which in time of peace numbers 850,000 men, and in time of war can even now put 2,500 000 soldiers into the field. This vast body of men is the nearest approach to a definite organism on an Imperial scale that is to be found in Russia. But even this army is too widely scattered to have much cohesion or significance in a political sense. An army on a peace footing of 850,000 men sounds imposing, but when we compare the muster roll with the acreage from which it is drawn we discover that Russia has fewer soldiers per square mile than Great Britain and Ireland. The proportion to population is not half that which exists in Germany and in France. Nothing strikes you more on arriving in Russia, after passing through Paris and Berlin, than the absence of the military display which offends the eye at every town in France and Germany.

The sabre is always clanking in Berlin, and the soldiers meet you in every street in Paris. But in St. Petersburg it is quite different. Militarismus there must be, no doubt, in the barracks and among the officers, but it does not flaunt itself abroad, even in the capital. At Moscow and at Toula it was as invisible as in Birmingham or in Sheffield. The barracks may be bursting with troops, but in the streets there is no display of martial pomp. Still, although Russia is agricultural and not military, the army, no doubt, must be reckoned with in estimating the Russia with which we have to deal. The Central Asian advances were chiefly due to the military Russia—the Russia of the army. The officers there had everything their own way, and they used their opportunity, as officers will, to bring their frontier up to the line at which the control of affairs passes from the hands of the general staff to that of the Foreign Office. The army, so far as it is a political force at all, is like all armies—inclined to prefer active service to piping times of peace; but I question whether the officers' quarters in St. Petersburg are more bellicose than our messrooms, or whether General Obrutcheff, at the headquarters of the General Staff, talks any more warlike nonsense than may be heard any day in the War Office or at the Horse Guards. So far as the army gives a bias to Russian policy, which it does not in ordinary times, it is a bias against Germany, as the most formidable, and therefore the most dreaded, antagonist beyond the frontier. In that matter all armies are alike. But I did not find any one, whether English, Russian, or German, who questioned the ability of the Emperor to hold his army in hand. In Central Asia the generals may have got out of hand, especially when they had behind them the inexorable forces that drove us from Calcutta to the Punjaub. But in Europe the army is in the hands of the Tzar. General Obrutcheff is powerful, no doubt, but the Tzar has but to sign a paper, and General Obrutcheff will disappear as General Tchernayeff and Loris Melikoff have disappeared before him. The army as an independent factor with an initiative and a policy of its own does not exist. When a policy has been initiated it gives it, no doubt, a forward impetus, and renders retreat difficult or impossible. But that is all. The Tzar will no more make war because his generals wish to measure their swords against the Germans than the British elector will vote for declaring war against France, because Lord Wolseley thinks that the French may some fine day capture London with 100,000 men.

There remain besides the peasantry and the army, the two great permanent forces in Russia, the handful of cultivated and intelligent persons who take an interest in politics and the official hierarchy that begins with the humblest tchinovnik and terminates at the throne. Of Russian newspapers I have not much to say. They are capable of being used to excite feeling for or against particular policies, but in themselves they hardly constitute an independent force in Russian polity. When we speak of public opinion in Russia I am reminded of the Church of Humanity in London, the members of which went down to worship in one cab, and on returning found their differences, but not their numbers, required the use of two. There are so few who take an interest in politics in Russia, but these few there are in two camps. These are the Liberal Europeans and the National Russian or Panslavonic party. The former may be dismissed *sans ceremonie*. They are interesting and intelligent. But except so far as their ideas are shared by the Emperor, they do not count. The other, the Nationalists, are the only party in Russia to which an Englishman could belong if he were Russian born. They are Russians before all, and they are not ashamed of it. Their policy, as defined to me by their leaders, is clear, consistent, and courageous. It is in harmony with their traditions and the laws of their historical development, and in the long run it is tolerably certain to make itself felt in the direction of Russian policy. Of its main outlines I will speak hereafter. The important point to note is that although inclined to coquet with France in the belief that Germany has sold her sword to Austria, there is no antagonism to Germany as such. If Germany will be German, and not Austrian, Russian Nationalists will have no objection to the German alliance. Neither is there any antagonism between this party and England *per se*. On the contrary, there are many strong bonds of sympathy between them and ourselves. I will now proceed to examine in detail the questions at issue between us with the view of ascertaining whether or not it is reasonable to hope that a practical working *modus vivendi* can be arrived at.

During my stay in Russia I had frequent opportunities of ascertaining at first hand the views of the Russian Foreign Office. M. de Giers, M. Vlangali, Baron Jomini, and M. Zinovieff, all received me courteously, and the exceeding frankness of their conversation filled me only with one regret, that the etiquette of Ministries rendered interviewing impossible. A verbatim reproduction of the interesting discussions which I held with the directors of Russian foreign policy would be more useful for reassuring the public mind and convincing Europe that Russia is determinedly pacific than anything that I can say. But alas! the "interview" is tabooed by M. de Giers as absolutely as by M. Floquet, and I must content myself, therefore, with a hearty expression of my indebtedness to those Ministers who so readily and so frankly consented to answer my questions on all branches of their foreign policy.

At the same time, I was given distinctly to understand that although I was not at liberty to say "M. de Giers told me this" or "M. Vlangali replied as follows," I was at full liberty to embody in my articles as the fruit of my observation and inquiry, the statements which they furnished me in reply to my questions; nor would any objection be raised even if I textually reproduced any declarations that might be made to me as representing the views and objects of the Russian Government so long as I did not offend against the inviolable law which forbids the reporting of private conversations. With this preface therefore I proceed to discuss seriatim the questions which are at issue between Russia and England.

The only point of difference now outstanding between Russia and England relates to Bulgaria; it was natural that the future of the Bulgarians should be a constant topic of conversation during my stay in St. Petersburg.

The Russians are very sore about Bulgaria, and not without cause. They spent 100,000 men and 100 millions of treasure in order to liberate a nationality which, ten years after its creation, is in the hands of an avowedly anti-Russian Administration. If we could bring ourselves to see a French prefect established at Cairo as the net result of Tel-el-Kebir and all our millions, we might form some idea as to the sentiment which the spectacle of "Mr. Ferdinand of Coburg" inspires in the Russian heart. That they have themselves largely to blame for the awkward turn which affairs have taken is an aggravation rather than an alleviation of the pain of the situation. It is never well to allow a nation to feel that it has been swindled. Russia feels that she has been choused out of her rightful position in the principality which she has created, and that Austria has run off with the oyster after Russia had opened the shell.

THE FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF INDIA.

THE despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, relative to an article that appeared in the *Economist*, of April 21 last, has called forth a second article from our contemporary. It says :—

The principal fault we have to find with Mr. Sinkinson's statement is that it evades altogether the main issue raised by us. Our chief point was that the revised estimates of the Indian revenue and expenditure published in the closing weeks of the financial year to which they refer are invariably erroneous, and that as it is upon these erroneous figures that the estimates for the ensuing year are based, they also are of necessity quite unreliable. On this part of the question Mr. Sinkinson has not a word to say, which is perhaps not surprising, seeing that the truth of all we wrote in regard to it has already been officially admitted. In his Budget statement for the current year Mr. Westland, the Indian Minister of Finance, frankly acknowledges that the revised estimates cannot be depended upon "as representing the probable actual outturn of the accounts," and, obviously, if the calculations upon which the Budget is framed are unreliable, the Budget itself is not to be depended upon.

This being the state of the case, we venture to suggest that the time of the Accounts and Finance Department, with which Mr. Sinkinson appears to be connected, would be better occupied in devising means by which the admitted evils of the existing system might be remedied than in singing its own praises as an office "to which no other account department in the world can show a parallel," and in freely imputing ignorance and prejudice to those by whom its methods are criticised. We have, however, no desire to press this suggestion. It is simply offered for what it may be worth. Nor do we intend to offer any laboured refutation of the charge of inaccuracy which Mr. Sinkinson brings against us. He asserts that "any person conversant with the facts" would have set forth the surplus in the accounts submitted to Parliament in September last, not at 642,000*l.*, as given by us, but at 347,000*l.* But what are the facts? In his place in Parliament, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, stated that since the revised estimates were issued there had been an improvement in the revenue of the year, which would "turn the surplus of 60,000*l.* into a surplus of 642,000*l.*" It is true that Sir John Gorst did allude to a possible deduction from this surplus on account of special defence works. But he certainly made no such statement as that which Mr. Sinkinson puts into his mouth. Here is his own account of what he said, given in reply to a question asked in the House of Commons, on April 27 last: "I stated," said he, "that if there was a surplus, the cost of special defence works would be charged against it." From which it appears that at the time when, as Mr. Sinkinson affirms, everyone conversant with the facts knew that the accounts showed a surplus of 347,000*l.* Sir John Gorst could not tell the House of Commons anything more than that there appeared to be a surplus of 642,000 which, if it had any real existence would be subsequently reduced by certain payments, the amount of which was not specified. Mr. Sinkinson may argue that this only proves that Sir John Gorst was as little conversant with the facts as the *Economist*. But a system of accounting which leaves the responsible Minister in this state of ignorance, is not one that ought to be tolerated, even although it does obtain favour in the eyes of a department, that in the modest opinion of its own members, has no parallel in the world.

Having said this much as to the alleged errors in our statement, we may be excused if we do not follow Mr. Sinkinson any further in his criticism of our figures. What we wish is to bring back the discussion to the point from which it started, and, as bearing upon that, the real importance of Mr. Sinkinson's statement lies in this, that it shows the Indian Government have no longer any excuse for publishing misleading estimates of their income and expenditure. Mr. Sinkinson tells us that their methods of account keeping have been so greatly improved that they can now tell with substantial accuracy, within a month or so after the close of the financial year, what their income and expenditure have amounted to, and are able then to form a trustworthy estimate of their receipts and outgoings during the current year. What good object, then, is served by publishing in March accounts that are acknowledged to be, in part, conjectural, and consequently delusive? Hitherto, when challenged as to this, the reply has been that by the Act of 1858, for the better government of India, it is prescribed that "the Secretary of State . . . . shall, within fourteen days . . . after the first day of May in every year, lay before the Houses of Parliament an account for the financial year preceding that last completed, . . . together with the latest estimate of the same for the last financial year;" and that this statutory obligation cannot be complied with unless the estimates are prepared some time in March. It is impossible, however, to urge this argument now, when, by the use of the telegraph, the work of transmitting the accounts and estimates can be accomplished in a few hours, and when confessedly the "latest estimates" are not the delusive estimates framed in March, but the practically complete and substantially accurate estimate of which according to Mr. Sinkinson, the Government is put in possession at the end of April. As a matter of fact, the present system, so far from complying with the Act, is a virtual evasion of it, for the estimates submitted to Parliament are, at the time they are printed, not the "latest estimates," but estimates that, to the knowledge of the Indian Government, are obsolete, and do not give a true representation of the financial position. By simply deferring the publication of their accounts and estimates for a few weeks, the Indian Government can, according to Mr. Sinkinson's showing, produce Budgets that may be relied upon, instead of Budgets that are acknowledged to be misleading. And that being so, surely it is not too much to ask that this easily-effected but necessary reform should at once be instituted.

Another evil that calls for redress is the absence of any effective outside control over the financial administration of India. The people of India, as we have frequently pointed out, have practically no voice in the matter. The Budget is drawn up by the Fiance Minister, and published in the official *Gazette*, and there, so far as the people of India are concerned, the matter ends, except that they have to pay whatever sum is demanded from them. The British Parliament is supposed to exercise supervision and control; but although this is the theory, every one knows that, in practice, Parliament never devotes more than a few hours at the fag end of a session to the consideration of the Indian Budget, and then scrambles through the discussion in the most perfunctory and superficial fashion. In this loose way 70,000,000*l.* of money are drawn each year from the pockets of the poor taxpayers of India, and spent according to the virtually uncontrolled discretion of a handful of Government officials, there being not even an independent non-official audit of the accounts. That these officials are a body of honest and honourable men, filled with a sense of their responsibility, and striving earnestly to promote the best interests of the people of India, everyone acknowledges. Still, they are only human, and prone to err; and it is in the very nature of things that absence of control leads to laxness and the growing up of practices that are apt to develop into abuses. That it has proved injurious to the financial administration of India there is abundant evidence, and it is high time that Parliament should take the matter in hand, and either itself exercise in reality the supervision it is in theory supposed to exercise, or devolve that duty upon some other competent authority.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

ALCOHOLIC TRANCE.

IN somnambulism the person may go about, and do many intricate acts, without consciousness or recollection of them afterwards. In epilepsy, distinct periods of unconsciousness occur. Acts unusual and often violent follow, which are never remembered. In mania, these memory blanks are common, and the person is an automaton, acting without any conscious influence of the present. These are familiar illustrations of some unknown pathological and psychological states of the brain, in which memory is suspended or cut off, and the operations of the mind go on without realisation of the surroundings or the influence of experience. This is some obscure form of psychological palsy, in which the person has no recollection of his acts during the time. From the many clinical studies of cases which have been made, the following general conclusions seem to be sustained:—1. Alcoholic trance is not an unusual condition of inebriety. The victim is literally an automaton, and acts without memory or consciousness of passing events—a state which may last from a few minutes to several days. 2. It is distinct from epilepsy, hysteria, or any known forms of mania, and is found associated with some unknown condition following alcoholic poisoning, continuously or at intervals. 3. This condition is probably one of brain exhaustion, followed by a lowering of consciousness till events are no longer clearly remembered; or a suspension of nerve force in certain directions, closely allied to paralysis of certain brain-functions; hence there are profound disturbances of brain-centres, and impaired and lessened responsibily. One group of trance cases seems never to do anything outside a natural, accustomed order of every-day life. Thus, a farmer in this state goes on with his regular work. A physician continues to visit his patients, and a railroad conductor attends to all his usual duties, without any memory of these states. A second group of trance case seems prominent by unusual acts and thoughts. Thus, a banker in this state left his regular work, and went round delivering tracts in the lower parts of the city. A quiet, retiring man became vociferous, bold, and aggressive. A peaceful man was combative, a truthful man untruthful, and a conscientious, religious man was treacherous and sceptical. Later, these events were perfect blanks in their memory. In a third group of trance cases, some unusual line of conduct seems to grow out of the surroundings unexpectedly, or some old buried thought or conception comes to the surface. Thus, a clergyman insists on riding with the engineer on the engine. A sceptical physician takes part in a prayer-meeting. A merchant goes round threatening to kill an old schoolmaster who punished him in boyhood. A wealthy man has a new will written, disposing of his property differently every time. In the two last groups criminal cases occur most frequently, although some very remarkable instances have been reported under the first group. In a little work, entitled "Alcoholic Somnambulism," Professor Jerusky, of St. Petersburg, mentions the case of a chief of police, who was an inebriate, ordering the arrest and execution of two suspected Jews. His orders were carried out in form but not in reality. A day later he recovered from his trance state, and had no recollection of the past; he had total amnesia of this act. Another case is cited of an officer who ordered a house burned down on the supposition that its inmates were preparing to destroy his command. Two days later he awoke with no memory of this event, and could give no reason for the act. In these cases the somnambulistic act was along the line of his usual work, and performed without the slightest consciousness of its nature or consequences. The criminal trance cases may be divided into two classes, one of which seems to have no history of criminality previous to the commission of the crime. They are inebriates of active neurotic temperament, who have occupied reputable stations in life and belong to the better classes. All crime is unusual with them, and apparently grows out of the alcoholic poisoning. The second class are the low neurotics and defectives by birth and education. They have a history of irregularities of life and conduct that seems to prepare the way for criminal acts, and probably are more subject to the trance state because of defective heredity. Clinical facts indicate that in all cases of inebriety there is a defective brain-power and general perversion of healthy activity; also the door is open for many varied nerve changes and degrees of brain instability, which always give a doubt to the sanity of the victim. The fact of being an inebriate points to an unsound mind, and more or less incapacity to act or think normally. When the trance state is determined, the actual responsibility or cognisance of right or wrong is suspended—the person is a mental waif, without compass or chart. No evidence of pre-meditation or apparent judgment in his actions can change this fact. Any special act may spring from some impression laid up in the past which, when conscious reason is withdrawn, takes on form and semblance. The real condition of the mind is always more or less concealed. Where the case is a periodical inebriate, with distinct free intervals of sanity, a possibility of concealed or masked epilepsy should always be considered. Epilepsy is likely to be present or to follow from some organic tendency or favouring conditions. When this defence of no memory of the act is made, the case should receive a thorough medical study before any conclusion of responsibility can be reached.—*Science.*

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuse, into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astounding and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

AN EAST INDIA MERCHANT'S DIVORCE.

PROOF was led in the Scotch Court of Session on the 3rd inst on the question of jurisdiction, in an action of divorce on the ground of desertion, instituted by William Strang Steel, East India merchant, Braco Castle, Perth, against his wife, Rosetta Edith Barber, residing with her aunt Miss Sarah Barber, 5 Grosvenor Gardens, Tunbridge Wells. The Scotch papers give the following account :—

The pursuer is said to be worth £50,000 a year. The parties were married in London on 25th October 1881. They lived together till February 1884 when a misunderstanding occurred. Since that date they have not lived together. Mrs. Steel (38) deponed that she was born in Demerara, West Indies. Her father and mother were Irish. About 1860 they came to London. In 1862 and 1863 her father and mother died. She then went to reside in Ireland with an aunt. About 1869 she returned to London, where she has resided ever since. Witness had only known the pursuer a few months previous to the marriage. She made his acquaintance in London; he was very reserved about his early history. She understood that London was his home. The marriage settlement was in the English form. After the marriage they went to India and Burma, where they remained for about six months. They then lived in London. At Brighton, in February 1884, certain differences arose, which ended in the witness and her husband living apart. Mr. Steel never communicated to her any intention of living in Scotland, except upon one occasion at Brighton. He then brought out a large map of Scotland, and pointing to a place with his finger (witness did not recollect the locality), said he was thinking of taking a place there. That was the only occasion she heard Scotland mentioned. He was thinking of buying a place near London, and mentioned a sum of £20,000, which he thought of giving for it. Mr. Steel's relations all lived in England so far as she knew. He never told her about any near relations in Scotland. His mother still lived with a son (James) in London. They once visited some friends in Scotland. While there he never said he was a Scotsman.

Cross-examined—She knew he was born in Scotland, but did not know he was a Scotsman. Until lately she had not known that he was educated in Scotland. During the engagement she had once written to him in Scotland. They had a Scotch nurse and some Scotch servants. Witness did not know that he was more partial to Scotch than to English servants. She did not recollect stating in a letter that Mr Steel was a Scotsman and they were a Scotch family.

Re-examined—In making an application for a fund in Chancery, Mr Steel made their youngest child a ward of the English Court.

By his Lordship: There were two children of the marriage. Her husband was very reserved in communicating to her any of his plans. He mostly engaged the servants and things of that sort. Witness was never put in her proper position as wife. The defender's brother stated that he had only met the pursuer once before the marriage. He never had confidential communications with his brother-in-law.

The pursuer (55) deponed that his parents were Scotch; that he was born and educated in Glasgow. In December 1845 he entered the office of Martin, Pearson, & Co., merchants, Glasgow. In 1851 witness was transferred to Batavia. Since then witness had passed backwards and forwards. He, in 1870, started his own firm of Strang, Steel, & Co. in Barma. Ultimately he established a branch in London, London being the centre of his trade. He was not engaged to the defender when he took the house at Lancaster Gate. He told defender at the time of marriage that he was a Scotsman, and had been educated in Scotland. At the time of marriage he was living in London, and that was the reason why he employed his London solicitor to draw up the contract. At that time he did not know the difference in the laws of England and Scotland as regards the rights of wives and children. At the time of the visit to Brighton he intended to accelerate his return to Scotland, and in February he arranged a lease of Bracco Castle. He removed his establishment there in May and July. He had spent about £750 on the place. He was now permanently resident in Scotland, having arranged about the conduct of the business by his partners. In 1864, and at other dates, he had endeavoured to repurchase his mother's family estate, but the present proprietor would not sell. Witness never thought he had ceased to be a Scotsman, and was rather proud of being one. Scotsmen were constantly in and about the house in London, and Scotland was always being talked about. He had never intended to settle in England. Before and after marriage he had always an intention of ultimately settling in Scotland. Witness knew that by the law of Scotland he could get divorce on the ground of desertion. His object in removing to Scotland was to have her away from the mischievous influence of her aunt which had caused disturbances in London and Brighton. He had always had a strong hope that his wife would come back. He had now no connection in England except as partner of his London house which was a branch of the Rangoon business. He had no heritable property except at Govan. He intimated his removal to Braco to the defender. He was then most anxious that she should return, and still was. There were breaks in the Braco lease. His visits to Glasgow between 1857 and 1870 were more for pleasure than for business. At that time his parents and two brothers lived in Glasgow, another brother being in Germany. His brothers were now in England, but one had a summer-house at Tighnabruaich.

Cross examined: Witness had spent a good deal of money on his London house, which he also had on lease. His house at Rangoon was now let. He had twice had a shooting in England—in 1880 and in 1886, merely for the season. He had now left the business so completely in the hands of his partners, that they always assumed his approval; this had been brought about gradually. He could not say whether it was his own discovery or a suggestion by Mr Graham, a lawyer, one of the marriage trustees, that brought it to his mind to come and reside in Scotland in order to take off the effect of his previous absence. He was quite sure he had never said anything to his wife about buying a property in England; he had talked about purchasing a place in Scotland. When she looked at the map of Scotland, the only question she put was as to where her aunt was to live. (Laughter.)

James Allison Steel, merchant, London, (55) elder brother of the pursuer, deponed that prior to their becoming partners in 1873, he had been in business at the Cape. Witness still considered himself a Scotsman, though he had no residence in Scotland. He believed his brother William was born in Glasgow; he had been told so. (Laughter.) The further evidence of this witness was confirmatory of what the pursuer had stated. Up to 1873 Finlay and Co., a Glasgow firm, had acted for pursuer. After pursuer and witness became partners, the London branch was established, and Finlay & Co. now only acted as their agents in Scotland.

Corroborative evidence was then led as to pursuer's expressed intention of ultimately settling in Scotland—he being a Scotsman—and also of his having been on the look-out for an estate for a long period of years. Jane Parker (26), servant to Mr. Steel at Braco Castle, deponed that in October 1883 in London she entered the service of Mr. and Mrs. Steel. Witness had been objected to at two places on account of being Scotch. Mrs. Steel, however, explained to witness, on being asked, that that would be no objection, as she had a Scotch nurse, a Scotch maid and her husband was also Scotch, and preferred Scotch servants. Mrs Steel herself wrote the next day engaging witness. She never saw Mr. Steel until she had had entered his service.

After hearing Sir Charles Pearson, his Lordship gave judgment, holding that the domicile of the pursuer was in Scotland.

THERE is a mystery about some jam which has come, or has not come, to India. *Truth* thinks that the *St. James's Gazette* must surely have been hoaxed by its correspondent who wrote to complain how a friend recently took half a ton of Kentish jams to India, the carriage of which from London to Southampton was £1. 8s., whereas only 17s. was charged for conveyance by steamer from Southampton to Bombay. This, *Truth* says, is manifestly absurd, for many years have elapsed since any steamers have left Southampton for India. It is difficult *a priori*, to conceive any sane man dragging out half a ton of English jams to India; but, supposing any one to be guilty of such folly, the cargo, if coming from Kent, would naturally have been shipped at the London Docks. This particular story is nonsense from beginning to end, although it is undoubtedly true that the railway charges for conveyance of goods of every kind are most exorbitant.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE ACTOR'S ART.

MR. BOUCICAULT contributes the following manifesto of the *New York Herald* apropos of the school of acting which has been founded in New York :—

"Riding can be taught only on horseback. Swimming can be taught only in the water. Acting must be learned on the stage." These words, uttered three years ago before a great artistic gathering, convened by Henry Irving on the stage of his theatre in London, were fully indorsed by the theatrical world.

GENIUS AND INSTRUCTION.

The actor and orator can be taught what is graceful and effective in gesture and in movement. For in each of these there is a right and a wrong. There are, nevertheless, many who insist they can trust to the effusion of the moment and prefer to allow their genius untutored sway. Those who have watched the greatest orator will observe how one will thrust his hand in his breast and flourish the other, or tuck it behind his back. A second will wave his arms like the sails of a windmill in a cyclone, or thump down his fist, hammerwise, to nail his arguments. Another will stretch out his arm and hold it extended stiffly, as though fixed there by a mesmeric influence. They all have tricks of gesture, and bad tricks. There is no persuasion in any of these senseless gesticulations. Gesture and movement are very important parts of acting and of oratory, and it is the part which can be taught; it is not a matter of conventionality; it is a language for the eye. For example: the gesture which accompanies a thought should precede its utterance. Why? Because the eye is keener, quicker to apprehend than the ear; the gesture that is intended to illustrate or impress conveys a vague idea of what is coming; the words that follow complete and fulfil the thought. Thus: we appeal to God. Let the arms first be raised, and then, after pausing slightly, let the words follow. The result is solemn and impressive. Now reverse the process. Speak the appeal, pause, and then lift the arms. The effect is weak, if not ridiculous. Here is one simple rule in what may be called the grammar of action. When the student has absorbed such rules as may be useful and reasonable, for there is no rule of action that is not susceptible of reasonable explanation, they may be said to pass into his artistic system, and there they are used intuitively as the practised author writes grammatically and spells correctly without sensible forethought.

ON THE THRESHOLD.

We frequently receive visits from stage-struck ladies, who are much pained because we decline to hear them declaim some ode or scene to afford a sample of their powers. It is no such thing. Declamation is not acting: It is the reverse. Do they desire to display the voice? A theatre affords the space where such a trial should be made. And for the rest the aspirant who has not natural elocution had better go home and make pies. We can teach her to speak with clear articulation. We can extract all vocal blemishes and give her better command of the organ, for the voice is an instrument, but the soul plays upon it, and we cannot teach that. Here comes in the effusion we hear so much of. The soul is the spirit of elocution, and that is the gift of God. It may be recognized sometimes in the fugitive and tender inflection of a word, sometimes in a spasm of the features, sometimes in a gesture, eloquent because so exquisitely timed and fit. But we cannot teach all that. We can only remove from the flower any vile things that disfigure or distress its development, but its life comes from the Creator, and for God's sake let Him be.

Few know how many lives, young lives, are wasted by the vain passion for the stage. These aspirants may be divided into two classes. In one, the more numerous, the craving is for personal display, to be conspicuous, to be applauded, to be notorious. Let the aspirant confess herself to herself, and if such be her object there is a proper field for her on the stage. Let her go into burlesque. But if the young artiste feels the power and the wish to incorporate a great passion, to seek no audience but the port, no applause but the beating of her own heart; if she finds she can abandon herself and stand beside him, to witness his soul animate her body—then is she one of the elect, that is, of the mighty few!

HOW PUPILS ARE CHOSEN.

The process by which the selection of the students is made is as follows :—Applicants are in the first place received with regard simply to their possession of the requisites of figure, voice, and age. Those who are found to possess fair requirements are considered as "retained." At a second examination the retained are subjected to a trial of their means and powers by a rehearsal of scenes in some legitimate play, or by recitation. Those who fail in this essay are discarded, and those who pass are considered "accepted." The master then casts one or two plays among the accepted students and devotes himself to instructing them in their parts. A performance is then had in the presence of the president of the Conservatory and such experts as he may convene. This is the final crucial test. The president new exercises his privilege to select those performers who are then and there to receive certificates of membership in the Madison-square Auxiliary Company. Those who are not so selected may remain in the Conservatory as students, to present themselves for membership at a future term. The members receive weekly salaries; they pledge their services for one hundred weeks, not necessarily consecutive. They are divided into three classes. The first, called "associates;" the second, who by proficiency entitle themselves to a higher salary, are called "members;" and the third, who by exceeding merit become "medallists," receive the largest salary and other appointments.

The services to be rendered will consist of performing in private or public in the evening or at matinees, as required by Mr. Palmer, and in such parts as they may be cast by the master. They must attend "illustrations," which are lectures in action, and exhibitions by the master and rehearsals for their exercise and tuition.

Any student desirous of retiring from the Conservatory before the expiration of the hundred weeks can do so by repaying the amounts he or she may have received up to the date of retirement, and a similar amount for tuition.

IN FULL SCHOOL.

All tuition will be given in the Madison-square Theatre on the stage and in full school. No private lessons or exercises will be given. Every student will enjoy the same privileges and advantages. The salaries will be paid during the entire period of the Madison-square season. The year will be divided into three terms of ten weeks each, being the spring, summer, and autumn schools.

No fee, nor payment of any kind, will be required of the student. The remuneration for outlays and expenses being thus by way of service, it is incumbent on the institution to render those services as valuable as possible. There arises already a murmur of complaint that this enterprise is "rearing a crop of amateurs to divide the bread of experienced actors and actresses who lack employment." There are, indeed, many actors and actresses whom experience should have taught their way of life was in a useful, and not in the ornamental, path they have chosen. Again, when they entered their profession there must have been at that time many in it who were unemployed, and possibly may have regarded their entrance as an intrusion. The prizes offered by the public to efficient performers are very large. We do not mean to "stars," but to leading stock actors, whose salaries vary from £120 to £360 per month. No profession is more extravagantly rewarded. While remuneration in all its degrees remains so excessive it cannot be overstocked; but it rather indicates that the demand exceeds the supply.

A PRIVATE letter from home to the *Pioneer* adds the name of the one A.-D.-C. wanted to complete the coming Viceroy's Personal Staff, which did not appear in the list cabled to us from London some three weeks ago. "Lord Lansdowne returns to town to-morrow," writes our correspondent. "He takes as A.-D.-C.'s Harry Streetfield, a very good-looking, good fellow, who married Lady Florence Anson, a pretty niece of Lady L.'s, and who has been with them in Canada from first to last; Charley Harbord, Lord Suffield's eldest son, who was on the staff in Lord Ripon's time, I think; young Pakenham, General P.'s son, who has also been in Canada, and whom they like very much; the fourth is Hamilton, Lady Dufferin's brother, whom you must all know well. As to Private Secretary no one has turned up yet, but the gods of the India Office have got a man in view, I am told. One of the Lyttletons is also spoken of as a likely man."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Queen Victoria 1,506 tons, Captain P Ewen, cleared last evening for Java, in ballast.

THE s s St Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain J Ogilvie, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Saigon, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain H Gunning, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, and the coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

THE McIver's steamer China, 1,394 tons, Captain E Billings, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. T Dunne and five children as cabin passengers.

THE British steamer Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with 3,869 tons of coals and cake. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J C Stuart, for Karachi; Major Thomas, for Aden; Mrs. Harper, and Mr. and Mrs. McLinton, for Plymouth; and three deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Manilla, Captain G B Govino, which sails this morning :—For Genoa—Mr A F Mackenzie, Rev and Mrs F Wyberg, boy and infant, Brigdr-General C J East, Mr Maguire, Rev Fr Vaude Reydt, Mr Bridges Lee, Mr Leon Galzaid, and Mr Beufonte. For Suez—one deck passenger. For Aden.—Ten deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Wap-shire, Mr and two Misses Wats, Mr Dougall, Sergeant Benford, and paymaster of H M S Turquoise; also seventy-six deck passengers, including five prisoners and seven escorts belonging to the Royal Lancaster Regiment on their way to the Central Military Jail.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon	2162	C. R. Edwards	A	P. & O. Co.
" Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
" Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
" Apollo	2066	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	L	M. Mackenzie.
" C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Austria	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
" China	1394	E. Billings	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Sultan	2041	Collin	1	V. Ebram.
" Taif	872	H. Schumacker	2	Hajee Cassum Joosubs.
" Kashgar	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
" Lombardy	1570	C. F. Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. DeNegri	5	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Mobile	917	J. T. Cronin	7	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	B. & P. S. N. Co.
" Peveril	1974	Burgess	11	K. Nixon & Co.
" Strathearn	1856	L. White	12	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2284	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
" Queen Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	16	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
31	Kt. of St. George (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, July 6.
	Commilla (s)	Whitehead	Busreh & Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	St. Dunst[illegible] [illegible] (s)	Ogilvie Billings	Dunkirk.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Manilla, Gavino, for Genoa.
" Queen Victoria, Ewen, for Java.

The steamer Shannon was entered for home ports yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
26	Tibre s	Lafant	Colombo, July 0.
	Clitus s	Curry	Melbourne, June 12.
	Nevasa s	Parsonage	Colombo, July 10.

DEPARTURE.

July 26.—Steamer Africa.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.		Destination
26	Secundra s	....	Negapatam.
	Clan Stuart s	....	London.
	Reporter, AM. ship	....	Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Finden, Surgeon-Major, 7th Bengal Cavy, on leave, from Allahabad.

Radcliffe, Captain, 14th Sikhs, on sick leave, from Jhelum.

Chalmers, Major, 7th Bengal Cavy, on leave, from Allahabad.

Thomas, Major, Bombay, East York Regt, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 31.

East, Colonel, Bengal, Brigade Staff, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

Edwards, Lieut, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Van Renan, Lieut, 8th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30.

Westmacott, Lt-Col, 28th Bombay Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.

JULY 31.

Petrie, Lieut, Bengal, R E, to rejoin, to Roorkee.

Bridges, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on leave, to England.

Barry, Captain, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

Radcliffe, Captain, 14th Sikhs, on sick leave, to England.

Finden, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, on leave, to England.

Chalmers, Major, 7th Bengal Cavy, on leave, to England.

Saunders, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.

Gott, Captain, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 1st August, 1888.

1. The monsoon drills will commence in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. There will be a meeting this evening at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club of all members who propose to compete at the forthcoming Presidency Rifle meeting.

3. No. 2646 Vol. W. Carson having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to "B." Company.

4. The following Extract from G. O. G. No. 302 of the 27th June is published for information. The following appointment is made :—To be Captain—R. A. Willis, Gent., dated 26th March 1888.

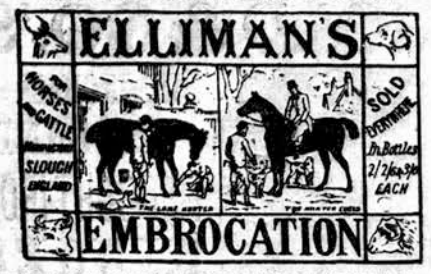
Captain Willis will take over command of "B." Company from this date.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

LORD WOLSELEY has made a concession, remarks "Atlas," and will, I believe, preside at an annual regimental dinner—the South Staffordshire, though he never belonged to the regiment. He certainly was an ensign in what was called the 80th Regiment till the lottery of amalgamation mashed it up with the 38th, under the puzzling designation of the South Staffordshire Regiment. His lordship underwent his baptism of fire with the 80th in the first Burmah War; but it was in the 90th, in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, that he won his spurs. The 90th has now become the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles. What a general confusion has the craze for a so-called territorial system produced, and how questionable are the benefits!

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs."
C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's celebrated

EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

ATKINSON'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
This world-renowned Soap is superior to all others for cleansing and softening the skin. It is strongly and beautifully perfumed and very lasting in use.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark ✠

EVERY MAN suffering from **Nervous Exhaustion**, *General Debility*, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, **Melancholia**, or any sign of *premature decline of Vital Energy*, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," just issued by MR. C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances. Sent under cover, post free. **Note the address** *lest you forget it, and write at once to the*

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited,
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseased caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

THE BRAND OF THE FUTURE FOR INDIA.
MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,

Purveyors by Special Warrants to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE LIGHT BLUE BRAND (REGISTERED,)
OF OILMAN'S STORES & HIGH-CLASS PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Contractors to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and Indian Offices.

LONDON, LOWESTOFT, AND CALCUTTA.

Price Currents obtainable at MACONOCHIE BROS., Calcutta. Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated "Digby Chicks."

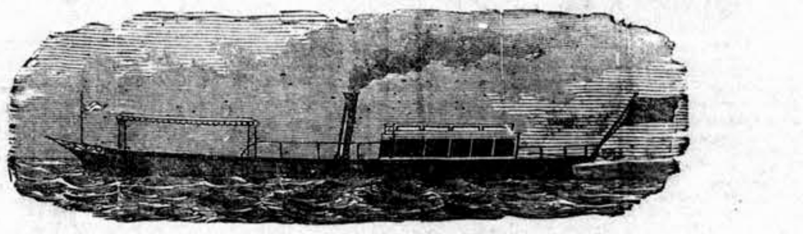
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS will find SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES a very useful standby, as a cup or a gallon of excellent Coffee can be made in a minute without trouble or waste. Largely used by Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés in England and the Colonies. Trade Mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid"; for tinned goods, "Edinburgh Castle." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also the makers of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk, &c. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

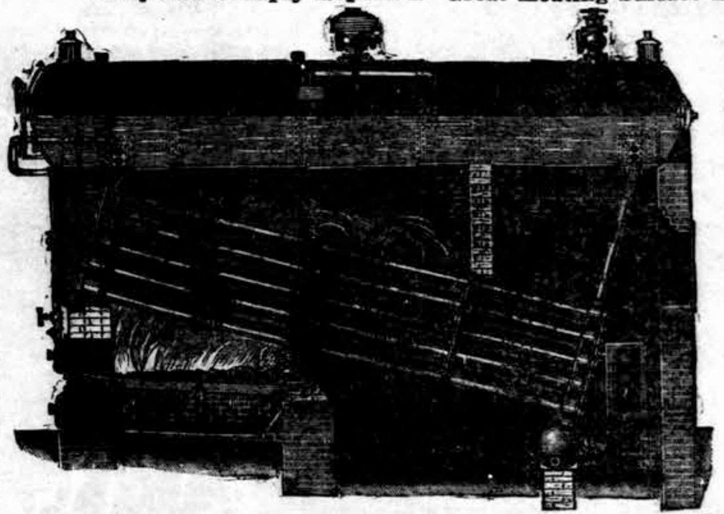
A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

PATENT WATER-TUBE
STEAM
BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,
OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

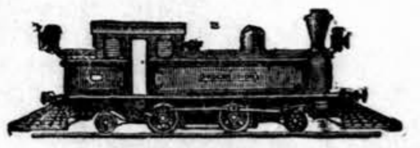
Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.



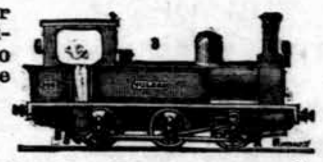
W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.
MANUFACTURER
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "**Crab-Apple Blossoms**," THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "**Crab-Apple Blossoms**" scent is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "**Crab-Apple Blossoms**," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER.
FILTERS

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound, Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth Other Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloacæ Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1615—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire for Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

A COIN—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sing in Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownlow of Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudiey Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
I'm Going to Bombay.
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

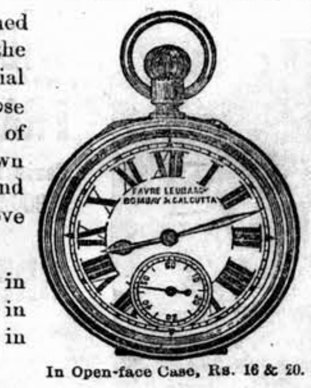
		Rs.
II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18
„	Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28
„	Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29
„	Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30

Guarantee One Year.

		Rs.
I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„	Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„	Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„	Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40

Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection**.


FAVRE LEUBA & Co BOMBAY & CALCUTTA
In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C"** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION,
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and he various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

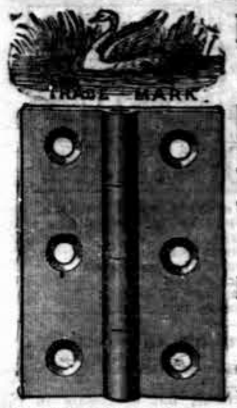
The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

GOLD & CO.



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

TRADE **"SANITAS"** MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.
THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.
Established over Half a Century.

Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquite bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc-"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec-"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car-"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over-"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish-"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

J. Henry

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.

WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.

NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horesemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Timekeeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

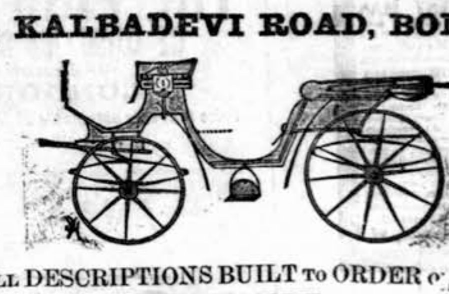
1.	Riverside Horseman Watch, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes, Warranty 5 Years	Rs. 20
2.	„ „ „ in Hunter Case „ „ „	Rs. 23
3.	„ „ „ in Half Hunter Case „ „ „	Rs. 26
4.	„ „ „ Sterling Silver Case, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years.	Rs. 30
5.	„ „ „ „ „ Hunter Case „ „ „	Rs. 35
6.	„ „ „ „ „ Half Hunter Cases, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years...	Rs. 38
7.	The Riverside Railway Watch, as manufactured for English Railways, is in India the best and strongest of Railway Watches, ¾ plate, 6 to 10 ruby holes	Rs. 20-12, 24, 26
8.	Riverside Railway Watch in Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 35, 38, 45
9.	MACHINE-MADE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES	Rs. 15, 16-8, 18
10.	Key-winding Sterling Silver Lever Watches, double case........ (Ladies' and Gentlemen's Size.)	Rs. 20

☞ Intending Buyers of really reliable Watches should send for our Illustrated Catalogue of First Class Watches before placing their orders.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
Practical Watchmakers, Manufacturers and Agents.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES
50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS
CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.
Estimates furnished on Application.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELASTIC WEBS

For BOOTS & SHOES.
ALSO
GARTERS & SMALL WARES
AND
Cotton Surgical Bandages.

Smith & Molesworth
ALBION MILLS,
COVENTRY.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.